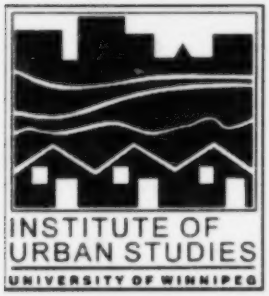
First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study

Final Report

Coordinated by the
Institute of Urban Studies

In Collaboration with
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Manitoba Métis Federation



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First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study
Final Report

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The *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* represents the collaborative efforts of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, the Manitoba Métis Federation, Western Economic Diversification, and the Institute of Urban Studies (the coordinating consultant). The study received further support from a steering committee comprised of representatives from a diverse set of government departments.

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This project was carried out by the Institute of Urban Studies in collaboration with the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs and the Manitoba Métis Federation, with funding from Western Economic Diversification Canada. The views expressed in this report are those of the Institute of Urban Studies and the participants who completed surveys. Every attempt has been made to accurately reflect the information gathered and reported.

Findings and Recommendations

The *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* completed 1350 interviews with persons recently moving to Winnipeg. The research was carried out over a fifteen-month period, with study participants interviewed on three separate occasions. The objective was to examine the mobility process from two perspectives: the initial move into the city and the reasons why, and the subsequent pattern of movement within the city once persons remained. The research also assessed the pattern of service use during this period to better understand the needs of persons as they adjusted to living in the city. The following section presents the key findings and recommendations derived over the course of the research.

Critical Findings:

1.0 The Initial Movement into the City

1.1 Three issues fueled the initial mobility process: family reasons, employment opportunities and education and training.

1.2 Upon first arrival, and through each survey, respondents faced a 50/50 chance of finding a place of their own. Those who did not lived temporarily with friends and family.

1.3 Many of the persons living temporarily are estimated to have been doing so for upwards of 2 years.

1.4 Upon first arriving in the city, many respondents lacked sufficient knowledge of existing services and supports to assist them in making the transition to urban living.

1.5 Once persons arrived, regardless of the reason for moving, 70% said housing (both rent subsidized and market) was the most important service they needed.

1.6 First time movers to Winnipeg were of particular concern, as they tended to not be aware of the available services to assist them, especially with respect to employment and training.

2.0 The Continuing Movement of People

2.1 Mobility not only remained high but is expected to continue to be a concern as 40% of respondents stated they are likely to move within the next six months, citing housing, family and employment as contributing factors.

2.2 Increasing household size was seen as a mechanism for allowing families to live more affordably as more contributed to the monthly shelter costs.

2.3 Those persons with low overall satisfaction tended to display a higher level of mobility. This situation was most likely caused by living in neighbourhoods and housing that was perceived to be in poor condition or unsafe.

2.4 It was concluded that despite the shortage of housing, the proportion of respondents who planned to remain permanently in the city increased from 20% at Survey 1 to 60% by the final survey.

3.0 The Quality of Housing and Struggle to Secure Shelter

3.1 The unavailability of housing (both rent subsidized and market), coupled with low average incomes among respondents contributed to the spatial concentration of 85% of the respondents within the inner city boundaries.

3.2 The inability to leave neighbourhoods perceived as unsafe or in poor condition may be partially explained by income which limited where people can live.

3.3 Those most satisfied with their neighbourhood were those who were able to access services and generally felt safe.

3.4 The average rent of respondents was $353 which is simply not enough to give respondents choice of location.

3.5 Those persons on Social Assistance with rent subsidies tended to indicate rents were affordable. This suggests that there are benefits for those able to access housing subsidy programs, especially for those earning up to $15,000 where paying for affordable shelter was often difficult and required additional persons to contribute.

3.6 85% of renters earned up to $15,000, with most spending in excess of 30% on shelter, causing an affordability crisis.

3.7 To curb the gap between rent and shelter costs, 35% of households had additional tenants who contributed to the monthly rent to help offset affordability issues (the average contribution was $111).

3.8 Although respondents did not directly attribute increased household size to crowding, it is strongly believed that should this trend continue, a crowding problem will become more pronounced.

3.9 Households had in excess of two persons per bedroom in each survey. This is an indication that crowding does exist. Further evidence was noted in the rise in the number of persons living with each survey respondent which increased from 1.77 to 2.82.

4.0 Understanding the Pattern of Service Usage

4.1 Once people arrived, most were satisfied with the services they accessed. This remained a consistent finding throughout the study.

4.2 Those persons who accessed more services including housing, medical and educational services appeared to be more aware of the existing supports available in the city.

4.3 A key finding was that the majority of those persons who were identified as unemployed also tended to be first time movers. These persons were also less likely to have accessed education or employment services.

4.4 A positive finding was that it was estimated that upwards of 20% of services accessed were with Aboriginal agencies.

4.5 Respondents learned about many services by word of mouth, referrals or walking by. There also appears to be a well-established informal network of current staff (from various agencies) who have an excellent knowledge of what services are available. This has allowed staff to better inform persons of sources of potential help both within their organizations and elsewhere in the community. This must be examined more closely to better understand this essential layer in the service network.

Recommendations:

1.0 Better Information Delivery Mechanism - Providing More Supports

1.1 At the point of departure and arrival into Winnipeg, a more coordinated effort is essential to ensure that those moving to the city have access to the services and supports needed.

1.2 The location and visibility of any service delivery agency or otherwise is of critical importance so as to maximize the likelihood that as many persons as possible will be able to easily access available services.

1.3 An optimal location is considered one that is situated in a highly visible and central area of Winnipeg to maximize the number of walk bys and exposure.

1.4 First time movers must be given a priority as they appeared to be most in need of additional supports and services, especially education and training.

1.5 For persons recently arriving there is also an urgency to ensure that services are readily available such as temporary housing units which could be accessed on a short-term basis.

2.0 Helping People Remain in Winnipeg

2.1 Over the course of the research, respondents increasingly voiced their desire to remain in the city but changes are needed to make this transition more successful.

2.2 Respondents repeatedly emphasized they need better employment opportunities (with higher wages) and better housing (along with housing services). These concerns must be addressed.

2.3 Expending effort to improve housing quality and neighbourhood conditions will go a long way in contributing to less mobility among respondents. This was evident in the fact that those with low residential satisfaction tended to move more frequently (both within the city and outside).

3.0 Dealing with the Housing Crisis

3.1 At present, there are extensive waiting lists (including families and children) among many housing agencies. This encapsulates the severity of the housing situation and is reason enough for government to act quickly to alleviate the problem through the provision of additional support.

3.2 Any expansion of housing (rent subsidized or market) must ensure good proximity to the services most likely to be accessed. A supporting finding was that those most satisfied with their housing and neighbourhood tended to live close to available services and supports.

3.2 To alleviate the housing crisis, it was determined that two changes must take place, building more housing (rent subsidized and market) and increasing incomes so as to better afford shelter costs.

3.3 With individuals and families frequently moving to escape areas with poor quality housing and unsafe conditions, it is important to address these concerns through increased community involvement and programs to improve neighbourhoods.

3.4 The fact that those persons receiving a rent subsidy appeared more satisfied and less likely to have affordability problems indicates that expanding rent subsidy programs will greatly assist those with incomes up to $15,000, and who are currently not accessing housing services.

3.5 A more concerted effort is needed to ensure that persons have access to a range of housing choices that are suitable and located in a variety of neighbourhoods in Winnipeg. This must include the provision of additional public housing, non-profit and rent subsidized units as well as increased access to market rental options.

3.6 Dealing with the spatial concentration of Aboriginal persons in the inner city is of concern. It is recommended that much more detailed work be undertaken to better understand the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal population for two reasons:

3.6.1 First, it is important to determine whether greater efforts are needed to provide additional supports and housing within the inner city or whether supports should be moved to other locations to help stem the concentration within the inner city.

3.6.2 Second, it is important to determine the preferences of Aboriginal persons in terms of what locational attributes are important to better determine potential areas for housing expansion and service

delivery. This should certainly include exploring a range of housing options.

4.0 Expanding Services

4.1 Transitional supports are critical but an emphasis must be placed on first time movers to the city. This segment of the sample appeared to be more vulnerable to unemployment and were not able to access needed services such as education and training.

4.2 There appears to be strong support among respondents to access additional Aboriginal Services. This finding is important and provides solid evidence of the importance of further expanding the delivery of services by Aboriginal agencies.

4.3 Non-Aboriginal agencies should be encouraged to continue to hire more Aboriginal employees. This finding was seen as critical among respondents.

4.4 Providing additional cultural awareness training is also an area that should be encouraged to continue to expand. This is certainly critical for non-Aboriginal agencies who must ensure that their staff are sensitive to Aboriginal culture.

4.5 An area identified as needing strengthening is in assistance with the employment search and training. Expanding these service sectors will have a great impact on the quality of life of respondents.

4.6 It is strongly contended that a service delivery model must be developed that takes into account the geographic distribution of Aboriginal persons. Findings from the 2001 Census indicate that the concentration of Aboriginal persons in the inner city of Winnipeg is decreasing as more individuals migrate to suburban areas. Therefore, the demand for services in locations outside the inner city must be addressed.

4.7 It is strongly believed that there is an increased demand for additional housing services to be provided by Aboriginal Agencies and is therefore suggested that Aboriginal Housing agencies continue to expand their services to provide more shelter options in many geographic locations.

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1.0 Introduction

The *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* examined the pattern of mobility and service use among Aboriginal peoples recently moving to Winnipeg. Study participants were interviewed three times in a fifteen-month period to measure changes in their living arrangements and service use.

The results point to a slow transition progress, along with an increase in the number of respondents who were unable to find suitable housing. The findings suggest that support is needed at two critical junctures. First, and perhaps most important, is when people initially arrive in the city. It is absolutely critical that there be assistance available to connect people in need to the services required, especially housing. Although many came to Winnipeg for other reasons, housing became the single most important service required when persons first arrived. One of the more troubling findings was that once persons entered the city and remained, they faced a 50/50 chance of finding a place of their own, and this ratio did not change over the course of the research.

The second critical point where help is most needed is during the first few months of living in the city, where increased residential instability was observed. Over the three surveys, people moved extensively, and into larger households with five or more persons. The reason for this increased level of intra-city movement was the result of either a direct housing shortage or an affordability problem. It is believed that these issues contributed directly to the spatial concentration of persons into the inner city, where rents best matched the available incomes of respondents. In each successive survey, over 80% of respondents remained living within the inner city of Winnipeg.

It is clear that many respondents require ongoing support to ensure that they can successfully make the transition to Winnipeg. This report concluded that, presently, there are many adequate services and supports in the city with respect to such areas as social, cultural and health. However, it became obvious that upon first arrival, a critical shortfall existed in helping to make the initial move less stressful. This observation should be viewed through two lenses: one that looks backward towards providing as much information as possible to persons prior to their arrival. Most likely, information and assistance should be made available in the home community. Second, more work is needed to (re)focus the delivery of services and information at the point of arrival. At present, when people first come to Winnipeg, simply telling them they are on a wait-list of thousands for housing is unacceptable. They need to be provided with information concerning the availability of accommodations upon arrival. For most, that first night, and many more, are spent sharing a home with friends and family, hoping that at some point, they too would find a place of their own.

It must also be stated with clarity that this report would not have been possible without the participation of the respondents who shared, with researchers, their stories and thoughts on moving to, and living in the city. Without their voices, there would be no report. As such, and respectfully, their comments, observations, and insights guide this study and are used to frame the results and conclusions offered herein. Where possible, direct quotations are used to outline the struggles and successes observed over the course of this research. In effect, this report is owned by the initial 525 persons who gave their time and shared their emotions and information about their experience of moving to Winnipeg.

The *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* was guided by five broad objectives including:

1. To develop a better appreciation of the circumstances, expectations and experiences of Aboriginal peoples who move to Winnipeg and in so doing develop a better understanding of their service needs and the extent to which those needs are being met;

2. To develop a sound basis for policy development and informed decision-making in order to better provide for Aboriginal peoples in Winnipeg.

3. To develop a working relationship between governments and the Aboriginal community in assessing and responding to urban service delivery needs;

4. By using the instruments and building on the experience of this study, to develop a longer-term capacity in both government and the Aboriginal community to maintain communications with Aboriginal peoples relocating to Winnipeg in order to assess the accessibility of services; and,

5. To develop the capacity within the Aboriginal community to continue to monitor the situation and use the instruments developed during the study.

These objectives provided the framework for assessing the changing circumstances of persons arriving in the city of Winnipeg and subsequently remaining. In total, 1346 interviews were conducted with respondents between May 2002 – August 2003. The report commences with a review of the methodology/survey design, and then proceeds to discuss the specific findings including measures of residential mobility, housing and neighbourhood characteristics, services accessed, as well as the socio-economic and demographic profile of the sample. The report concludes with a discussion of the key findings and potential areas of policy concern.

1.1 Methodology

This section outlines the methodology concerning the three interview surveys included in the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study*. The first sub-section provides a description of the survey design used for all waves of the longitudinal study. Six categorical themes are presented to describe the type of information collected by the survey instrument. In the sub-section that follows, the sample design and data collection procedures are discussed. In addition to the selection of both interviewers and respondents, this section also provides a description of the field study in which data was collected over a one-year period in order to complete the first (Survey 1), second (Survey 2), and third (Survey 3) surveys. The final sub-section provides a description of the analysis that was conducted with this data to investigate the experience of Aboriginal peoples when moving to Winnipeg. The results of this analysis are discussed in the subsequent sections of the report.

1.2 Survey Design

The main objective of the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* was to examine the mobility of Aboriginal peoples to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the subsequent process of their adjustment to the urban environment. Therefore, the survey design encompasses a longitudinal format. The study involves three interview surveys that were conducted with Aboriginal peoples who recently moved to Winnipeg. The surveys were designed to collect data concerning the respondent's socio-demographic attributes, satisfaction, access to services, as well as the characteristics of their housing and neighbourhoods. It is important to note that the survey questionnaire and format was created during extensive consultations with representation from both the Association of Manitoba Chiefs and the Manitoba Métis Federation. These sessions helped ensure that the final template was culturally sensitive and appropriate.

The format of the questionnaire remained consistent for all three surveys.[1] Both quantitative categorical questions, and questions that allowed for open-ended responses were included. Moreover, the information collected in all three surveys can be classified into six categorical themes. First, information was requested concerning various socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents including age and marital status. In addition, Survey 1 recorded information on the mobility history of respondents and their reasons for moving to Winnipeg. In the second and third surveys, the occurrence of subsequent moves was recorded, and respondents were asked about their expectations of remaining in the city.

The surveys also gathered information related to the socio-economic profile of the sample. Respondents were requested to indicate their employment status (i.e., employed/student/unemployed) and type of occupation. Those who received a subsidized income were asked to specify the source of this income. Finally, questions were included to determine the respondent's level of education, as well as annual income.

The third category of information garnered in the surveys is related to the housing characteristics and living arrangements of the respondents. Questions were included concerning the type of housing and the residential status of the respondent (i.e., renting or living temporarily). The number of persons in the housing unit, as well as their relation to the respondent was recorded in the survey. Respondents were also requested to rate the conditions, costs, level of crowding and satisfaction with their housing.

1 A copy of the surveys can be obtained by contacting the authors.

The assessment of neighbourhood characteristics represents the fourth category of information collected in the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* surveys. Respondents were requested to rate several characteristics of the neighbourhood surrounding their residence. They were asked to express, for example, whether they felt their neighbourhood and home were safe. They were also requested to rate their access to transportation, shops and services, as well as to the homes of friends and family. Finally, the respondents rated the adequacy of services and programs to meet their cultural and spiritual needs.

The fifth category of information relates to the respondent's access and utilization of services since arriving in Winnipeg. In Survey 1, questions were included to determine the respondent's access to information regarding services in the city prior to moving. In all surveys, respondents were requested to indicate the services that they were utilizing at the time of the survey, as well as their satisfaction level with these services. In addition, questions were included to determine whether the respondent accessed informal services for such things as childcare and financial assistance.

Finally, measures of satisfaction were included in all three surveys. Satisfaction was rated on a four-point scale ranging from "very unsatisfied" (1) to "very satisfied" (4). Using this measure of satisfaction, respondents were requested to rate their overall satisfaction, as well as their satisfaction with the city. They were also asked to rate their expectations of satisfaction in six months time.

This discussion illustrates that the survey instrument utilized in all three waves of the study consisted of a broad range of measurements to examine the experience of Aboriginal peoples when relocating to an urban setting. In the following sub-section, an overview is provided of the selection of the sample and the procedures employed to collect data at three time periods.

1.3 Sample Design and Data Collection Procedures

The design of the longitudinal research study required three waves of data collection. This section provides an outline of the field study that was conducted for Surveys 1-3 during a 15-month period. A description is included regarding the selection and training of interviewers, as well as the process of respondent selection. In addition, the response rates of the surveys are reviewed and the characteristics of the three samples are compared.

The primary criterion for the selection of interviewers for the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* was identified to be the Aboriginal background of the individual. This ensured that the interviewers were familiar with the culture and life experiences of those individuals chosen for the sample. Prior to commencing the first survey, a training session for the Aboriginal interviewers was organized by the Institute of Urban Studies (IUS). A series of three sessions were included to present the questionnaire to the interviewers and discuss any concerns regarding the survey questions. Additionally, the interviewers met individually with IUS staff prior to commencing the second and third surveys, in order to examine the survey instrument once again and clarify any concerns regarding the follow-up questions to be posed to respondents.

Respondents were selected based on eligibility criteria that were developed by the Institute of Urban Studies in coordination with the research proposal. The research population included all individuals of First Nations, Métis or Inuit status who had lived in Winnipeg for no more than twelve months. Aboriginal adults and teenagers were both eligible to participate; however, only one spouse per household was interviewed as it was possible that married or common-law partners would have similar life experiences.

In relation to Survey 1, persons who had moved to Winnipeg within the past year were initially eligible for inclusion. While some potential respondents were referred to the study by Aboriginal organizations, Aboriginal interviewers identified and located the majority of respondents. As a result, in some cases, the sample is over-represented by individuals from the same areas or bands as the Aboriginal interviewers.

It should also be noted that the interviewers were given an honorarium for identifying respondents in the initial survey. In addition, due to the longitudinal nature of this study and the need for respondents to participate in three surveys, it was decided that respondents would be paid $30 for each survey they completed. This remuneration was an essential component of the study as it ensured sufficient numbers of participants for the second and third waves of the research.

At the completion of the first survey respondents were told that a second survey would be conducted in four months. As many of the respondents were living in temporary accommodations, it was anticipated that in certain circumstances contact for the second and third surveys would be difficult. Therefore, in addition to a contact number that was recorded on the interview, instructions were also provided to the respondent on how to contact the interviewer through the Institute of Urban Studies.

The interviewers from the first survey also conducted the interviews for the second and third waves of the study. For Survey 2 and Survey 3, interviewers were provided with a list of those respondents that had been interviewed in the previous wave and the specified date for the next interview survey to be completed. The interviewers attempted to contact all respondents through the contact number provided previously, as well as through contacts in the community.

With regard to all three waves of the study, interviewers completed the surveys based on the parameters outlined below:

1. All interviews were conducted in-person. The interviewer first described the questions included in the survey and then assured the respondent that all answers provided would be confidential.

2. A personal identification sheet was completed prior to commencing the interview. The name, address and contact information of the respondent were included so that he or she could be contacted for subsequent surveys.

3. Interviews were held at a time and location that was convenient to the interviewee.

4. In some situations two interviewers (or one interviewer and a security person) attended the interview. This was done to guarantee the safety of the interviewer.

5. Language preferences were respected as much as possible given the language proficiencies of the interviewers.

Each interview survey took approximately 30 to 45 minutes to complete. The majority of surveys were conducted in the home of the respondent. However, some respondents preferred to meet at a place outside their residence, and, as a result, some interviews were conducted in local coffee shops, on the premises of IUS, or at other suitable locations.

The study involves three interview surveys of recent movers to Winnipeg. The interviews were designed to yield three waves of data. The first wave of data is based on information obtained by administering the Survey 1 questionnaire to all individuals who had lived in Winnipeg for a period no greater than 12 months (May, 2001 or later). The initial interview survey for the study was begun in July of 2002 and completed in October of the same year. A total of 525 First Nations, Métis, Inuit individuals who had recently moved to Winnipeg completed the first survey.

The research programme specified that respondents would be interviewed at four-month intervals during a 15-month period. The second and third waves of data were collected in order to examine the subsequent circumstances and adjustment of the respondents interviewed in Survey 1. Both Survey 2 and Survey 3 were based on follow-up interviews with Survey 1 respondents who continued to live in Winnipeg.

As the prerequisite for participation in the study was residency in Winnipeg for no more that twelve months at the first survey, the length of residence in Winnipeg for those who participated in Survey 2 ranged from five to 17 months. It should be noted that between surveys it was possible that respondents left Winnipeg. However, if they were residing in the city at the time of Survey 2, they were eligible to participate in the second wave of the study. The field study for the second survey got underway in November of 2002 and was completed by the end of February, 2003.

A total of 384 respondents, or 73.1 percent of the sample from the first wave of the study (n=525), completed the second survey. The remainder of the sample from the first survey (n=141) could not be located although interviewers attempted to contact all previous respondents on several occasions. This represents a non-response rate of 27 percent. It was demonstrated in the findings of the first survey that a large proportion of the Aboriginal population migrating to Winnipeg lives in temporary accommodations with high levels of residential mobility. Therefore, the relatively large number of non-responses in the second survey was not unexpected. As contact could not be made with these individuals, it was not possible to determine whether they continued to reside in Winnipeg or had returned to their home community.

The third interview survey was begun in May, 2003, and completed by the end of August, 2003. By the third survey, respondents had lived in Winnipeg between ten and twenty-seven months. For this final wave, 437 respondents completed the questionnaire representing a response rate of 83.2 percent of the sample from the first wave of this study (N=525). Those respondents who had not completed Survey 2, were still deemed eligible to participate in Survey 3. Interviewers once again experienced difficulty locating some respondents, however, they were able to contact several participants who could not be located for the second survey. In comparison to Survey 2, the non-response rate for Survey 3 was reduced to 16.8 percent (n=88).

Since there was a high rate of attrition for both follow-up surveys, it was important to compare the Survey 1 (N=525), Survey 2 (N=384), and Survey 3 (N=437) samples. Appendix A provides a comparative table that includes several socio-demographic characteristics of the samples. The table illustrates that after Survey 1, there was a slight increase in the proportion of females, as well as persons of First Nations status. There was also a decrease in the proportion of youths and an increase in those 40 years of age and over who participated in the second and third surveys. In addition, the ratio of single respondents decreased as more common-law or married relationships were reported by the sample. The table also demonstrates that while more respondents reported accessing rental accommodation by the third wave, there was a marked increase in the proportion of the sample that reported living with four or more persons. In addition, an increase in the number of respondents reporting employment status was offset by a decrease in the proportion of the sample that reported student or unemployed status. The table also illustrates that there was a notable increase in the number of respondents reporting incomes of less than $20,000 in the second and third waves. This increase can be attributed to the high proportion of respondents who did not report an income in the first survey.

Overall, the comparison demonstrates that the structure of the sample remained relatively consistent for all waves of the study. In the sub-section that follows, an introduction to the data analysis undertaken for the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* is described, along with a consideration of the sample that was utilized for the investigation.

1.4 Data Analysis

In this final report, the findings drawn from the three surveys are examined in order to consider the study's contribution to a greater understanding of the experiences and needs of Aboriginal peoples when moving to an urban centre. The results of the study will be documented in the sections that follow based on descriptive information, along with the results of bi-variate and multi-variate analyses of the three waves of data.

Of the 525 individuals who were originally interviewed, 357 respondents (68% of the total sample) completed all three surveys.[2] Therefore, the final analysis for the *First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study* is based on the three waves of data for these 357 participants. A comparative table regarding the characteristics of the sample (N=357) at Times 1-3 is included in Appendix B. This table demonstrates that the characteristics of the sample are analogous to those of the entire sample for each wave of the study (Appendix A). Similarly, transitions that occurred in the fifteen-month period of the study, such as an increased proportion of renters, are also noted for the final sample (N=357).

2 For the remainder of the sample, 80 respondents (15.2%) completed Survey 1 and Survey 3, while 27 respondents (5.1%) completed Survey 1 and Survey 2. It should also be noted that 61 respondents (11.6%) of the original sample completed only the first survey.

In the sections that follow, the discussion will focus on the results of the three surveys in relation to the final sample of 357 respondents. As an in-depth description of the data was provided in previous reports, only those findings of direct relevance to the conclusions and recommendations are presented in this final document. In particular, the perspective of respondents is included as they had the opportunity in the third survey to share their comments and ideas concerning the experience of moving to Winnipeg. In addition, this final report integrates information regarding descriptive data, as well as the results of cross-tabulations and logistic regression models (Appendix C). Overall, the discussion outlines the implications of these findings for policy development to advance an improved quality of life for those Aboriginal persons who move to an urban setting.

The Experiences of Single Parents when Moving to Winnipeg...

"I moved to Winnipeg to escape an abusive situation from spouse."

This 49-year-old female single parent of 3 had no prior information on housing before she arrived in Winnipeg. Manitoba Housing Authority has subsidized her 3-bedroom townhouse through Survey 1 to Survey 3. She worked in health care services until Survey 3 when a disability pension became her source of income. When asked if she would remain in Winnipeg permanently, she was undecided and stated that she needed more support services.

"They could give us moving expenses from our Bands until we find work."

This 20-year-old male single parent moved to Winnipeg because of correction/justice issues and lived with one friend temporarily. He was on Provincial Social Assistance during Survey 1 and moved because of employment reasons by Survey 2. He became a single parent by Survey 3 and lived in a 3-bedroom household with 6 residents. He was on Band Social Assistance in Survey 2 and 3. He was undecided if he will remain in Winnipeg permanently because he was seeking employment opportunities, wherever that may be located.

Respondents from Survey 1 Told Us...

"I am more satisfied with the employment services because I am working a part-time job I got through them." (Male, single, 40- 49 years of age)

"I'm more satisfied with the services at Mamawiichitata Centre; I access their counseling services for the purpose of getting custody of my children." (Male, married or common-law, 30-39 years of age)

"I've felt more satisfied with the health care services at the Health Sciences Centre Rehabilitation Hospital because they (staff) provided good care and were friendly and warm towards me." (Male, single, 50-59 years of age)

"I've been more satisfied with the employment services at the Active Personnel agency, because I am able to find work easier." (Male, single, unknown age)

"I have felt less satisfied with spiritual/cultural services because I could not find any services where young people hang out." (Female, single, 20-29 years of age)

"I have been mostly unsatisfied, especially for employment or training services because I need a phone which I don't have and can't afford; and for training I have to be on social assistance; but social assistance says I have to find a job. I don't qualify for assistance." (Male, single, 50-59 years of age)

2.0 Introduction to Findings

The following sections review the findings of this research, commencing with a discussion of residential mobility. This is examined from two important perspectives: the initial move and the subsequent pattern of mobility which occurred as respondents adjusted to living in the city. Subsequent sections include housing and neighbourhood characteristics, overall expectations, service use patterns, and socio-economic structure. At the conclusion of each section, a summary of findings is presented to highlight trends observed. A profile section is also included to gauge the changes in circumstances of single parents, students, those living temporarily, those employed vs. not employed and persons receiving social assistance. Each profile helps illustrate the changing experiences observed among segments of the sample. Where possible, direct quotations and observations of respondents are presented to ensure that their voices are heard and acknowledged.

2.1 Residential Mobility

Without exception, mobility remained a significant area of concern throughout the course of this research. Specifically, during each four-month interval between surveys, a frequent "change of address" was observed among respondents, with many persons moving more than once. The subsequent pattern that emerged, along with the reasons for moving, were diverse and as such, the present research identified two distinct processes. The first was characterized by the initial flow of persons into the city, with many indicating it was for the first time. As was observed in *Interim Report One*, the majority of respondents (87%) had not previously lived in Winnipeg although many indicated they had visited. The high percentage of first time movers is important in that it suggests persons coming into the city may arrive with limited knowledge of the services and supports that are available to assist them during this period. This finding bodes well for the

establishment of transition services to assist those persons arriving for the first time, especially with respect to those needing specialized services and supports.

The second process of mobility related to the continued and frequent movement of individuals within the city following their arrival (denoted herein as intra-city movement). This pattern was characterized by a high level of residential instability and marked by frequent changes of address. Between Survey 1 and 2, nearly 60% of respondents indicated that they had changed residences, with the majority moving more than once. Those who moved between Survey 1 and 2, were more likely to be living temporarily, to feel unsafe in their home, and to be planning to move at the time of the first survey.

Between Surveys 2 and 3, the frequency of moves declined to 37% but nonetheless remained a significant area of concern with respect to establishing residential stability. It is significant that those who moved between Survey 2 and 3, were also more likely to be planning to remain in Winnipeg permanently. This highlights the need for services that will allow recently arrived Aboriginal persons to achieve a stable living environment.

A high frequency of mobility continued over the course of this research even though some respondents had been in the city for upwards of two years[3]. This finding suggests that further supports are needed to help persons adjust to living in the city. It is also important to note that although the number of moves declined as the surveys progressed, it was concluded that many respondents potentially "gave up" in looking for either a place of their own or something better. This contention is substantiated by the chronic shortage of housing and the fact that nearly 50% of respondents remained homeless[4] during the course of the three

3 The two-year threshold is based on the fact that some respondents entered the study having lived in the city of upwards of one year. By then adding the time to complete the three surveys, it is possible for some persons to have been in the city for 27 months.

4 The term homeless is used to refer to the 50% of respondents who indicated that they were unable to secure their own source of shelter. As a result, these persons were forced to live "temporarily with friends and family."

surveys. Furthermore, respondents were adamant in wanting to secure a place of their own yet struggled to do so.

Once respondents arrived into the city, two distinct patterns of mobility emerged and were subdivided into the following: intra-city (movement only within Winnipeg), and inter-city (movement outside of the city and back again). The reason for distinguishing between these two processes was due to the uniqueness of each, and pointed to the diversity existing within the sample. Both processes are discussed in detail below.

2.1.1 The Initial Move to Winnipeg

According to respondents, the initial move to Winnipeg was the result of three main causes: *family reasons, employment* and *education.* To a lesser extent, respondents listed *housing* or *health* (either in need of better shelter options or moved for medical treatment). These findings are consistent with Graham & Peters (2002) who cited that "the reasons for migration indicate that family and community circumstances and housing are motives for moving both to and from the city, suggesting that there are elements that attract and repel people to and from both locations" (p.21).

Housing was cited by 6.7% of respondents as the primary reason for initially moving to Winnipeg. However, once persons arrived, housing became one of the most important areas of contention. The concerns over housing that emerged were directly related to the shortage of housing options including rent subsidized and affordable units. This was seen as a chronic problem, leaving many with little option other than sharing a residence with friends or family members. The inability of the housing market to absorb newly arriving persons created a distinct group of people defined in this report as those 'living temporary with friends and family." In effect, and as noted above, this segment of the sample was considered homeless as they had no success in securing a shelter of their own. It is also strongly believed that persons living temporarily had, by the conclusion of

Survey 3, effectively given-up on the search for housing although many expressed a desire to continue looking.

The fact that those living temporarily with friends and family remained at nearly 50% during the course of the three surveys is reason for concern and merits swift policy attention by all levels of government. This result further exposes the cracks in the provision of affordable shelter and raises the need for government to reinvest in housing programs. However, within this contention there is also a need to expand the housing supports necessary to ensure that those persons looking for a home or those who have become disillusioned retain some hope. The danger of losing hope or giving up is illustrated by the finding that lower residential satisfaction was reported by those respondents who accessed housing services at the time of Survey 2, but did not access these same services by the time of the third survey.

To put the housing issue in perspective, Survey 3 asked respondents to offer advice on what services are needed for persons arriving in the city for the first time. Respondents stated that not only is better housing needed, but so too are the related housing services to assist people in better understanding what is available to them. This is one of the most significant observations of respondents who, over the course of three surveys, continued to struggle in securing shelter. In fact, when asked to state what was the single most important service needed when first arriving in the city, 70% stated housing, with employment second at 20%.

Respondents indicated that Housing and Employment Services are critical when first arriving in the city. Furthermore, a resource centre which can disseminate information and connect people to needed services was also seen as essential in helping facilitate a smoother transition upon arriving in the city.

Housing, as will be shown throughout this report, emerged as one of the most important areas requiring immediate attention. With respondents isolating shelter as the single most important service needed when first arriving underscores its absolute necessity. Yet those arriving into the city observed that the complex administrative web in securing housing remained intimidating and difficult to access. This difficulty was heightened by the fact that housing agencies are not coordinated, and typically, persons arriving in the city must seek agencies individually. The result was that many individuals ended up applying at one agency and then having to go to another (which may be at a great distance). Therefore, respondents indicated that simplifying the process and providing better access to information and programs is important when they first arrive in the city. This would certainly include better coordination between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal housing providers.

A related finding was that respondents indicated that a resource centre or a better information sharing system among service providers was needed when they first arrived. This comment stems from the need to provide persons arriving in the city with as much information as possible to help them make choices about which services they may need to access. It is important to note that although many services exist in the city, perhaps a fundamental problem is how people connect to the services that they are most in need of, or in fact, how they could benefit from simply knowing they existed. An important finding was that those who did not access housing services were also more likely not to access medical and educational services suggesting that many of these respondents lacked a

general knowledge of the availability of services. With this in mind, the fact that this "lack of knowledge of services" was raised points to the need to develop strategies to better market services currently available (for a more detailed discussion see Section 4.0).

As indicated above, the frequency with which respondents moved within Winnipeg steadily declined at each survey. Although the number of movers remained high (37%), an important finding was that those indicating they moved more than once declined dramatically from 68.8% at Survey 1 to 23% at the time of Survey 3. In fact, just over two thirds of respondents indicated they had moved once between Survey 2 and 3 (Table 1). Again, this finding is still troubling in that mobility remained high. Furthermore, the short time period between surveys (four months) also points to a significant amount of movement as respondents reported changing addresses a total of 549 times over the last two surveys averaging 1.6 moves per person.

Table 1:
Number of Times Respondents Moved Between, Survey1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Number of Moves	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
1	30.8	31.1	77.1
2	58.6	57.5	19.8
3	10.1	10.8	3.1
4+	0.4	0.5	0

2.1.2 Reasons for Moving Between Surveys

The high degree of mobility is the result of numerous factors. As presented in Table 2, family and housing are the primary reasons for moving, followed by employment, health, safety and education. However, as noted in the table, housing became more pronounced between Survey 2 and 3, increasing just over 20%. Again, this finding is indicative of the inability of respondents to access a range of housing options including rent subsidized and affordable market units. It should be noted that "*Housing Issues*" included many factors but most common

was the desire to move to a larger or better home. Also, respondents indicated that they moved because of poor quality housing (see both Interim Reports 1 & 2 for a detailed description of the factors included). Nevertheless, those who moved between surveys were more likely to report poor housing conditions at the time of survey 3.

Table 2:
Reasons for Moving Between Surveys 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Reason for Moving	Survey 1 and 2	Survey 2 and 3
Family Reasons	33.9	33.3
Housing Issues	28.8	49.4
Employment Opportunities	17.2	5.4
Health	5.6	3.6
Education Opportunities	4.1	0.6
Safety	6.3	5.4
Justice/Corrections	3.8	2.4
Socio-political	0.3	0
Total	**100**	**100**

The Experiences of Aboriginal Students when Moving to Winnipeg...

"At home I would have family and friends because family would help out i.e. daycare, money etc..."

This female single parent of two moved to Winnipeg for educational opportunities. She had not moved between surveys and paid between $500 to $599 for her monthly rent. Her source of income was found through Band Sponsorship and she received no support from family or friends. She was undecided if she planned to remain in Winnipeg and believed that better housing would be necessary for her family to remain.

"There should be immediate housing services in place for new arrivals to the city."

This single 21-year old male student lived temporarily in a household with family members through Survey 1 to Survey 3. He lived with one other adult and three children and contributed $150 to $200 per month to the household. His source of income was through Band Sponsorship. He advocated that an emergency/crisis/housing/shelter was important for those arriving in the city for the first time.

2.2 Who Moved

The reasons for moving were examined in Table 3 based on first, those who moved once, and, secondly, those who moved two or more times[5].

Table 3: Reasons for Moving by Sub-Groups Percentages		
Reasons for Moving	**Moved Once**	**Moved Two or More Times**
Health	4.1	2.2
Employment	2.4	13.3
Family	28.5	46.7
Housing	55.3	33.3
Education	0	2.2
Safety	7.3	0
Justice	2.4	2.2
Total	**100**	**100**

What is clear from the table is that the reasons for moving (based on frequency) have continued to display variability. An important observation is that those who moved more than once were less likely to cite housing as the primary factor. In fact, changes between surveys point to a greater likelihood that those moving once do so primarily for housing, while family was a more likely explanation of those moving more frequently. Furthermore, those persons who moved outside of Winnipeg and back again were also more likely to do so primarily for family reasons.

5 In previous reports, those who moved outside of the city were included in the analysis but given that only 5% of respondents moved outside of the city including this group would produce skewed results

2.3 Summary of Mobility

Mobility among respondents remained an area of concern and pointed to a consistently high number of persons moving between surveys. Although the reasons for moving displayed variability, housing and family were the most often cited.

In the initial move to the city of Winnipeg, it was clear that persons arrived with insufficient information about potential resources to help them better adjust to living in the city. It is critical for this situation to be resolved. Furthermore, with the existence of many agencies currently offering support, it is also suggested that better coordination is needed.

Specific Findings:

1. Once persons arrived, mobility within the city remained a concern but was most likely the result of lack of housing options including rent subsidized and affordable market units. It is essential to expand the supports for finding housing and deal with the chronic shortage of housing. As many indicated they moved to escape poor quality housing, addressing this concern must take into account that housing must be quality and affordable. There is little doubt that new housing units are needed to stem the residential instability.

2. Although family reasons were cited extensively, respondents offered little advice or suggestions as to how best to deal with this situation. However, one cannot deal with the mobility problems listed in this report without adequately addressing this issue either by way of having better supports and services or undertaking further research to specifically measure this important issue in more detail.

2.4 Potential for Remaining in the City

The previous section observed that mobility among respondents remained a significant concern over the course of this research. Of the factors influencing intra-city mobility, both housing and family were singled out as critical areas requiring immediate attention. A related objective of the research was to specifically assess the potential for persons to remain in the city on a permanent basis. Most important, this section sought to determine how long respondents planned to remain in the city and to assess change over the three surveys. It was strongly felt that understanding the expectations of respondents would provide an important perspective on how well they are doing in the city and whether they expected to remain.

Table 4 points out two important trends. First, respondents initially arriving into Winnipeg displayed great hesitation in stating that they expected to remain in the city on a permanent basis. This finding is supported by the fact that only 20.8% of respondents indicated they would remain, with nearly 60% being unsure. At the time of survey 2, the situation worsened with even less persons indicating they planned to remain permanently as nearly two thirds of the sample were uncertain. These results are troubling in that they point to a high level of uncertainty among respondents over an extended period of time. It can also be said that such uncertainty further underscores the need for a more coordinated service delivery system for those persons in need of help, especially when they first arrive.

At the time of Survey 3, an impressive transformation occurred with over half of respondents indicating they expected to remain permanently. Also important is that those who were unsure decreased by more than half (down to 35%). It is notable that those who planned to remain in Winnipeg permanently at Time 3 were less likely to have accessed social services at survey 1. However, by Survey 3 they were far more likely to be accessing supports through social

services. These findings suggest that as people adjust to living in the city and become more comfortable with services and supports, they appear more likely to remain. However, the fact that this change has taken such a long time, and that just over a third remain unsure, still indicates that supports are needed to assist people as they remain in the city, especially in the first 18 months after arriving.

Table 4:
Expected Length of Stay in Winnipeg, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
0 to 3 months	4.8	2.0	0.8
3 to 6 months	6.5	3.9	1.1
6 to 12 months	10.4	4.2	2.5
Permanently	20.8	14.9	60.1
Not sure	57.6	75.0	35.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

In order to further explore the importance of expected length of stay, respondents were asked what services and/or supports are needed to help them remain in the city on a permanent basis (Table 5).

Table 5:
Services and Supports Required to Remain in Winnipeg Permanently, Survey 3
Percentages

Services and Supports	Survey 3
Good job/higher wages	38.1
Better housing services/own place to live	34.3
Better employment services/employment training	7.6
Better education services/education funding	7.6
Better supportive services	3.8
Family issues	2.9
Financial assistance	1.9
Better health services	1.9
Safer environment	1.9
Total	**100**

Table 5 presents three important findings. First it is clear that for persons to remain in the city, there must be employment opportunities to make their lives better through the provision of good jobs and adequate wages. This is a critical finding in that it supports the need to provide better opportunities for employment along with higher incomes as this will contribute to a greatly likelihood that newly-arrived Aboriginal persons will remain in the city. This finding also relates to the fact that 15% of respondents indicated that better training and access to educational supports were critical for them to stay on a permanent basis.

The final observation is that, once again, housing surfaced as being essential in allowing persons to remain in the city. While those who were expecting to remain in Winnipeg permanently reported crowding in their residence, at Time 2 they did not move between Survey 2 and 3. This suggests that they were forced to remain in inadequate housing. It is clear that the issue of housing transcends all areas of this report, and again emphasizes the need to address this concern immediately. The simple solution is to add new housing and /or provide transitional support services which may include some form of shelter (this is explored in more detail in the housing section).

To further explore the results listed in Table 5, a series of cross-tabulation were undertaken to determine if those living temporarily or those renting displayed differences in their expectations for remaining in the city. The result of this cross-tabulation is interesting in that both groups were similar in terms of stating that employment/higher wages would be a key factor. However, when looking at housing, those living temporarily were more likely to state they required better housing to remain. This result was expected given that those living in a temporary situation would be most likely to desire a place of their own.

2.5 Plans to move in near future

With high levels of residential mobility, a series of questions probed whether people planned to move in the near future and the reasons why they would move (Table 6).

Table 6: Plan to Move, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
Status	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Yes	76.3	57.2	40.4
No	23.7	42.8	59.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As can be seen in Table 6, those expecting to move steadily decreased over the course of the three surveys, dropping by 36% over Survey 1. Although a high percentage still intended to move at Survey 3 (40.4%), there appears to be a leveling off. Again, this finding is important and suggests that residential status is stabilizing among respondents but a relatively high percent still intend or plan to move. Cross-tabulation of these data revealed that those temporarily residing with friends and family remain more likely to move as those in rental accommodation. This finding also suggests that having a home of one's own is a stabilizing factor.

In terms of those who indicated they planned to move, a follow-up question asked why they planned to move in the near future (Table 7).

Table 7: Reasons for Moving, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
Status	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Housing Issues	35.7	46	43.7
Family	23.3	21.5	21.3
Employment Opportunities	15.5	17.2	17.8
Safety	15.8	6.9	8
Health	3.2	3.1	5.2
Education and Training	5.7	3.4	2.3
Justice	NA	1.1	1.7
Cultural/Spiritual	NA	0.4	0
Other	0.8	0.4	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

As presented in Table 7, the same set of explanatory factors has remained consistent: housing, family and employment. Of these three factors, housing experienced the largest change over the three surveys to remain an area of great concern. A second finding is that safety remained an issue for those expecting to move. Although the frequency with which this was reported as a factor declined, it still remained a concern. It should be noted that safety of the neighbourhood is explored extensively in the following sections.

Overall, the potential to remain in the city of Winnipeg relates directly to a number of factors including the ability of respondents to find better housing, access jobs and training (to obtain higher wages) and to find a safe place to live. The results of this section point to a slow overall improvement in the situation of respondents but change has not resulted in the achievement of a greater level of positive improvement. In fact, the propensity to move remains a factor (both within Winnipeg and to leave the city). It is strongly believed that until this uncertainty is resolved, residential instability will continue to be a significant problem.

Specific Findings:

1. **A level of uncertainty has remained a concern regardless of the increase in the numbers of persons planning to remain in Winnipeg permanently.**

2. **For people to remain on a permanent basis, better housing, better jobs and training are needed.**

3. **Not surprisingly, those living temporarily were more likely to indicate they planned to move and cited housing as being the primary reason.**

The Experiences of Those Living Temporarily when Moving to Winnipeg...

"When and if I find full-time, permanent work, I plan to move into my own place."

This 28-year-old male moved from his home community for family reasons. He found temporary accommodations with a family member who lived alone. As of Survey 2, he had moved into a two-bedroom apartment with a friend and was on Social Assistance. As of Survey 3, he remained in the same temporary dwelling, became common-law married and had a child. He planned to move once he found his own accommodations and expected to live permanently in Winnipeg.

"I applied to subsidized housing and I'm waiting to hear from their office to let me know if I have been accepted"

This 28-year old female moved to Winnipeg because of housing issues in her home community. She found an apartment and lived alone. As of Survey 2, she moved out of the city for justice/correction reasons. As of Survey 3, she returned to Winnipeg, became a parent and lived temporarily with 5 residents in a 2-bedroom household. Her source of income was from Band Social Assistance. She expressed that an Aboriginal housing program in the city is needed.

Respondents From Survey 2 Told Us:

"It's a very unsettled atmosphere with unstable neighbours." **(Male, 30-39 years of age)**

"Can't afford housing/tenant insurance." **(Male, married or common-law with children, 30-39 years of age)**

"Don't go to parties alone, always be with somebody. Don't go with people you don't know. For married couples, if you are having problems seek counselling as there are a lot of very good healing places out there." **(Male, 20-29 years of age)**

"Health concerns with the housing (mold in apartment)." **(Female, single parent, 20-29 years of age)**

"I can't find suitable housing in the city, and we don't know too many people or know of services and programs for help in adjusting to this city." **(Male, single, 30-39 years of age)**

"I tell new Aboriginal arrivals to be careful of their money- not to show their money in public and for women not to carry purses at night out in the street." **(Male, 50-59 years of age)**

"I think I would rather live in a quieter, safer area." **(Female, 50-59 years of age)**

"I'd help them out in any way I can, because they will find out how hard it is for Aboriginal people to get good decent housing and permanent jobs in this city, especially if they don't have an education or lots of work experience." **(Female, 30-39 years of age)**

"I'd rather live closer to family and friends, and closer to downtown." (Female, 20-29 years of age)

"My apartment is in a dangerous area-very unsafe." **(Male, 30-39 years of age)**

3.0 Household Characteristics

The previous sections demonstrated that housing is one of the most significant concerns facing respondents who continually emphasized a lack of housing has contributed to a number of problems. Furthermore, the fact that there has been no significant change in the number of persons living temporarily points to the need to immediately deal with this situation (Table 8). The marginal decrease observed in the number of persons living temporarily remains reason enough to explore how best to provide shelter options to persons first arriving in the city. Second, the fact that so many of these persons living temporarily have done so now for upwards of two years indicates that the state of Winnipeg's housing market is simply incapable of absorbing newly arrived persons. It also underscores the point that a lack of housing options including rent subsidized and affordable units is a reality facing persons not only when they first arrive, but also for those choosing to remain in the city even though their prospects of finding a place to live is limited. One would typically expect that an initial search for housing may extend a few months, but the extent that has been observed in the present research is an unacceptable outcome, and one meriting swift attention.

3.1 Housing Suitability

As a result of insufficient housing options, respondents repeatedly moved to find better accommodations or to seek a place of their own. Those who were living in temporary accommodations at the time of the third survey were also more likely to be planning to move. Predominantly, this pattern of movement has been characterized by a deepening concentration of persons into the inner city. As will be shown, many factors contributed to the present housing situation including the lack of available options, low incomes and the need for additional services and supports to assist those persons looking for housing.

Table 8: Residency Status, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Rent	44.0	47.9	49.9
Own	0.3	0.0	0.3
Staying temporarily with friends/family	55.7	51.8	49.6
Other	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

This study contends that a key reason for the concentration of respondents in the inner city is directly related to income, a factor which tends to limit the range of options available (Table 9). As presented in Table 9, the majority of respondents, (75%) earned up to $15,000. However, when considering only renters, it was determined that 85% earned up to $15,000, with 62% paying rents of less than $400 per month. The majority of these renters tended to live in one or two bedroom units (61%). The high numbers of respondents with earnings in this income range face two hurdles: first, is to simply find affordable housing, and second, the reality that much of the housing in this price range remains concentrated in the inner city and in questionable condition.

Table 9: Household Annual Income, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
Income	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Up to $10,000	57.5	62.7	70.2
$10,001 to $15,000	14.6	20.1	16.1
$15,001 to $20,000	9.7	8.5	5.0
$20,001 to $25,000	4.5	3.4	2.6
$25,001 to $30,000	0.3	0.8	0.3
$30,001 to $35,000	1.0	0.3	0.6
$35,001 to $40,000	0.0	0.0	0.0
$40,001 to $45,000	0.3	0.0	0.0
$45,001 to $50,000	0.0	0.0	0.0
$50,001 +	0.0	0.0	0.3
No income	12.0	4.2	5.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

To put housing affordability in perspective, the average monthly rent for the entire sample was $353 (up just over 4% from Survey 1). It is believed that this amount not only limits the choice of housing but also the location of where someone can choose to live. In fact, for someone earning $15,000, a rent of $353 accounts for 28% of their annual income[6] Factoring utilities and insurance into this equation, at a modest $120 per month, this percentage rises to nearly 38%, placing a person into a housing crisis. For the majority of renters earning up to $15,000, spending in excess of 30% of income on shelter is most likely a reality. This is also a situation that is difficult to overcome without two specific changes occurring:

1. increased wages through better employment opportunities; and
2. the ability to find more suitable housing including rent subsidized and market units[7].

The average rent of $353 is also 35% lower than Winnipeg's 2002 average of $537.[8] In fact, according to CMHC's 2002 Rental Market Report, the $353 rent average found in the present report is lower than the City's overall average for bachelor units which stood at $357.

6 As a guide persons paying between 25-30 percent of their income to shelter is an acceptable but high number. Exceeding 30% places a person into a problematic situation and can raise affordability concerns.

7 The housing situation is furthered stressed by the fact that Winnipeg is experiencing low vacancy rates of less than 2%. This has contributed to limited choice and furthermore, the vacancies for units in excess of 2 bedrooms is even tighter.

8 Winnipeg's average rent is based on CMHC's 2002 Rental Market Report.

3.2Household Size

To deal with housing affordability and the lack of alternative options, this research contends that many households have had to increase their relative size in order to bridge the gap between rent and available income in order to avoid paying in excess of 30% on rent. For example, it was determined that 35% of households had someone contributing to the monthly rent, with 85% of these persons paying up to $150 per month (the average for the sample was $111). Based on the average rent of $353, this additional payment of $111 accounts for just over 30% of the monthly rent. More important, this additional payment would be hard to make up should the person contributing move.

It is felt that this additional contribution is essential for households to be able to afford rents while having something left over for other essentials. Increased household size should also be considered an outcome of a housing shortage. It is strongly contended that many simply have no choice but to live temporarily with others. Yet, it should be noted that when those living temporarily do move out, the household they reside in may experience an affordability problem as they will have to compensate for loss of the rent supplement. This may push some households into paying excess of 40% of their income to shelter once persons find their own housing.

Perhaps one of the most visible changes in household composition is with respect to increasing household size, which experienced a near tripling of the number of households with five or more persons (Table 10). Equally important was the reduction of households with three or less persons. Again, this points to the fact that households are increasing, and most likely, this is a result of either an inability to find their own housing or to be able to better afford their present unit (through more persons contributing to the rent). In the previous section, it was noted that 40% of respondents planned to move in the next six months, most likely within Winnipeg. This finding is significant as when asked why they

planned to move, respondents indicated that housing, family and employment were the most likely reasons. Of these reasons, 44% cited housing as the motivating factor. Housing reasons included such issues as problems with current home, waiting for a larger home to safety concerns. Or simply stated, of those planning to move in the next six months, nearly 30% are doing so because they are seeking a place of their own.

Table 10:
Number of Persons in Household, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Number of Persons in Household	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
1	12.3	13.4	13.6
2	35.6	20.5	15.1
3	20.4	19.0	14.5
4	18.8	18.8	19.3
5+	13.0	28.4	37.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Increasing household size and the potential for crowding was explored by examining the number of bedrooms and persons per bedroom (Tables 11 & 11B). As can be seen from Table 11, the distribution of bedrooms increased slightly with respect to the number of 2 plus bedrooms per home which went from 52% to just over 60%. This means that as the surveys progressed, people resided in homes with slightly rooms. In fact, the total number of bedrooms climbed by approximately 300 over Survey 1 (Table 11B). However, the increase in the total number of bedrooms, although substantial, did not keep pace with the dramatic growth of larger households (Table 10). This finding indicates that the number of bedrooms per unit did not proportionally increase to match either household size or the total number of persons residing in the home. The outcome of this situation is an increasing number of persons are sharing units that do not adequately accommodate all persons (Table 11B).

The bedroom to occupant ratio for the study ranged from a high of 2.85 persons per bedroom to 2.09 at the time of Survey 3.[9] The result of this finding is that at the time of Survey 1, nearly three people shared every bedroom. Although this percentage declined to just over 2 persons per bedroom at the conclusion of the study, this number remains high. This ratio is also important in accounting for larger households where multiple persons share a bedroom.[10] Furthermore, a second finding in Table 11B is the total number of persons living with each survey respondent has also risen sharply, meaning that at the time of Survey 1, the 357 respondents in the sample had an additional 1.77 persons living with them but this number climbed to 2.82 at the conclusion, providing further evidence of increasing household size and the potential for crowding. The raw numbers are even more disconcerting as at the time of Survey 1, respondents had just over 600 persons living with them but at Survey 3, this ballooned to just over 1000 and includes both adults and children.

Table 11:
Number of Bedrooms in Residence, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
0	13.8	8.8	3.2
1	34.2	38.0	36.9
2	23.0	31.2	30.8
3	20.9	19.8	23.5
4 or more	8.1	2.3	5.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

9 According to the Government of Manitoba, a house with more than two persons per bedroom is almost certainly [crowded], because it means that, somewhere, there are three or more persons sleeping in a single room, or else one or more persons sleeping in a room not intended to be used as a bedroom. Furthermore, the report notes that 86% of Manitoba households have less than one person per bedroom whereas the this number dropped to 56.9% for Status Indians. In Winnipeg, it was determined that 10.4 of Status Indians live in households with more than two persons per bedroom. (Source: http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/apm2000/7/d.html. Accessed March 25, 2004.

10 Occupancy standards usually indicate that adults (not in a relationship) sharing a bedroom or children of the opposite sex in excess of 4 years old, constitutes a housing suitability problem.

Table 11B: Number of Persons Per Bedroom, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Total Number of Bedrooms	348	590	655
Total Number of Persons	992	1240	1367
Persons per Bedroom Ratio	2.85	2.10	2.09
Total Additional Persons per Respondent	1.77	2.47	2.82

Table 12 provides evidence that not much change was observed in the types of accommodations respondents were living in. In fact, the majority continue to live in apartments with single family and townhouse/duplexes remaining consistent. A further observation is that respondents living in rooming houses increased from Survey 1 to 3. A cross-tabulation was undertaken with housing type and overall housing satisfaction. The results were that persons in rooming houses and apartments tended to be more dissatisfied with their present housing (this is explored in more detail in the following section).

Table 12: Type of Residence, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Apartment	53.6	50.6	48.6
Single detached dwelling	18.5	22.8	21.6
Townhouse or Duplex	20.4	19.4	20.7
Condominium	0.0	1.1	0.0
Rooming House	6.6	5.1	8.1
Other	0.9	1.1	0.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.3 Respondent's Rating of Housing

To examine the housing situation facing respondents in more detail, four questions were repeated over the surveys to assess for changes in their overall shelter ratings (Tables 13-16). Although each question is based on subjective measures the results still point to a high number of persons dealing with housing problems. For example, when asked about the condition of housing, more than half of respondents indicated that their current shelter was in fair condition. Furthermore, those indicating their housing was fair increased by more than 10% while those who consider their housing to be good declined slightly from Survey 1 (Table 13).

It is particularly significant that the portion of respondents who rated the condition of their housing poorly declined from 14% to 6% at Survey 3. This may be an indication that the frequent 'changes of address' noted at the outset, resulted in people finding housing that was marginally better.

A more troubling finding is that those indicating they lived in "good housing" declined after Survey 1. This result suggests that for the majority of respondents, the ability to find housing considered "good" proved too difficult, regardless of the number of times they moved. The results indicate that, for the majority, the search for better housing has not resulted in success. This was an unexpected finding as it was expected that people would have found better accommodation after living in Winnipeg for a longer period of time.

Table 13:
Condition of Residence, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Condition of Residence	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Good condition	40.0	34.0	38.7
Fair condition	46.1	60.1	55.5
Poor condition	13.9	5.9	5.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As previously noted, it was determined that 35% of households had additional persons contributing to the monthly rent. This remained consistent throughout the three surveys and is assumed to be a mechanism used by households as a means to better afford the costs of shelter and to avoid affordability problems. As Table 14 shows, approximately 20% of households have some trouble making payments. For the most part, these households tended to live in apartments and were more likely to contain three persons or less. This finding is important in that it substantiates the supposition that larger household formation was the result of the need to have more persons contributing to the rent.

Table 14:
Housing Affordability, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Housing Affordability	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
No trouble making payments	51.2	58.4	78.3
Some difficulty making payments	38.7	37.8	17.9
Very difficult making payments	10.1	3.8	3.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 15 shows that crowding remained consistent over the three surveys with approximately a third indicating that some crowding existed. When examining those specifically indicating that crowding was present, the persons identified as living temporarily were more likely to state that the home had some crowding (as opposed to renters). Also those indicating their home had some crowding tended to live in two and three bedroom units, with 65% being in households of four or more persons. This finding suggests that larger households are more likely to be crowded. It is also important to emphasize that the small number of larger homes (measured by number of bedrooms) indicates that the formation of larger households was occurring in smaller units. This is supported by the fact that of all the persons living in two bedroom units, nearly half consisted of households of four or more persons.

Table 15: Residence Crowding, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
Residence Crowding	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Not crowded	65.9	69.0	68.1
Somewhat crowded	23.6	28.2	29.1
Very crowded	10.4	2.8	2.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Perhaps, the final table in this series helps to summarize the overall pessimistic view on housing. As presented in Table 16, those indicating they were very satisfied with their housing showed a substantial decline as only 10% of the respondents were satisfied by Survey 3. This finding supports the claim that, overall, households have not been able to improve their situation to any significant extent. It is also significant that those reporting low residential satisfaction at Time 3, were also more likely to report poor housing conditions and a lack of safety in their home. Furthermore, the concentration of those indicating they were somewhat satisfied is again not thought to be an overly positive response, and more likely, indicates that most desire something better.

Table 16: Housing Satisfaction, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
Housing Satisfaction	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Very satisfied	18.8	10.7	10.6
Somewhat satisfied	55.8	77.8	76.8
Unsatisfied	25.4	11.5	12.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The four tables presented in this section emphasized that there has not been significant improvement in the rating of housing with respect to affordability, condition, crowding and overall satisfaction. More important, the survey results determined that there are specific concerns related to larger households where many respondents are living in crowded conditions. Also, many households require additional persons to contribute to the rent. The data in Tables 13-16,

along with number of bedrooms (Table 11) were explored by way of cross-tabulation to determine whether noteworthy patterns emerged. First, those dissatisfied with their overall housing tended to live in one bedroom units, and were also likely to state these accommodations were crowded, in poor condition, and had more difficulty making payments. This suggests that those living in smaller units faced increased housing problems but larger households with more persons contributing to the rent were less likely to state affordability problems existed.

The conclusions noted above must also be understood within the context that despite residing in the city for upwards of two years, significant improvements have not been observed for most respondents. Although positive observations can be drawn from Tables 13-16, such as the reduction in those reporting poor housing conditions or low residential satisfaction, there was not a corresponding rise in those who were very satisfied with their housing or rating it as good. In fact, as in the mobility section, any positive changes observed have occurred at a very slow pace.

3.3.1 Positive and Negative Aspects of Current Housing

It is essential to acknowledge that many respondents were satisfied with their current housing situation (as was evidenced in the previous section). To explore this further, two open-ended questions were posed to ask respondents to list the most positive and negative concerns with their current housing situation (Tables 17, 18).

With respect to the most positive aspect of their current housing situation, a number of factors stood out. First, nearly 37% of respondents indicated that they liked living with friends and family. This was an important observation and one that might help explain why so many of the larger households did not consider their home to be crowded. In fact, living with friends and family appears to

provide many with a much needed support base. In fact, it was found that those who expected to remain permanently in Winnipeg, also felt close to family and friends.

The second positive factor was that just under 25% of respondents indicated that they liked their current home, contending it was large and had the features they required. This included having amenities such as an elevator, laundry or a balcony. A further 20% indicated that the home was clean and quiet. Nearly 10% indicated that their present home was safe and secure, while the remaining 6% stated their present home was affordable.

Table 17:
Positive Aspects of Current Housing Situation

Positive Aspects of Current Housing	Percentage
Living With Friends and Family	36.8
Adequate Size of Home and Good Amenities	24.4
Home is Clean, Quiet and Offers Privacy	21.5
Safe and Secure	9.4
Affordable	6.2
Other	1.8
Total	**100**

The bulk of negative concerns listed by respondents ranged from problems with the building, to lack of privacy or concerns with safety (Table 18). As presented, problems with either the building itself or management were the most common concerns cited. This points to a lack of quality housing as most respondents indicated that the building or unit needed repairs that were not being done by management.

The second concern is that respondents wanted a better or bigger home. This is important in that it illustrates that, although respondents did not necessarily state their homes were crowded, many still wanted a bigger or better place. This concern is important and, again, with the dramatic rise in large households, it is important that options be available for persons to find adequate housing.

A third concern was that people wanted a place of their own. It appears that there is almost a split between those wanting to share their homes with those wanting their own place. This is an issue that is difficult to address but it does appear that many simply want to find a place of their own. Perhaps it also means that, after nearly two years in the city, people want to be able to live on their own or have the ability to do so.

Table 18:
Concerns with Current Housing Situation

Concerns	Percentage
Problems with the building or Management	29
Wanting a Better or Bigger Place	25
Want Place of their Own	24
Concerned with Safety	10
Lack of Privacy	7
Other	5
Total	**100**

The concerns and positive aspects of current housing, as presented in the previous two tables, mirror the findings of this report. Namely, there are many problems with housing and the most simple solution is to provide people with an affordable, safe and secure home. However, on the concern side, it does appear that problems exist with quality of housing and crowding. These are important issues to deal with and also point to the inadequate availability of quality housing.

3.3.2 Shelter Costs and Subsidy Programs

Over the course of the study, the number of respondents indicating their monthly rent was subsidized declined substantially (Table 19). At the end of the study, 6.2% of respondents indicated they were presently on a waiting list, with the majority reporting that they have been on a list for six months or less. In comments provided by respondents, the overwhelming majority indicated that the wait lists were long and the application process difficult and time consuming.

Table 19:
Subsidized Rent, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Yes	22.4	9.9	13.5
No	77.6	90.1	86.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Of those persons currently in subsidized housing, the majority remained in Manitoba Housing, with the two Aboriginal housing agencies accounting for nearly 15% of respondents (Table 20).

Table 20:
Subsidy Program, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Subsidy Programs	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Manitoba Housing Authority	70.6	80.5	79.2
SAFER	0.0	2.4	0.0
Winnipeg Rehabilitation Housing Corp.	14.7	2.4	6.3
DOTC Housing	2.9	4.9	6.3
Kinew Housing	11.8	9.8	8.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 21 illustrates the final changes in the rent paid by respondents. As was noted previously, the average rent was $353 at the time of Survey 3, which marked a slight increase of 4% over Survey 1. An observation from the distribution of rents is that most are clustered in the $200-$400 range which accounted for more than half of all respondents.

Table 21:
Monthly Rental Rates, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Rental Rates	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Less than $200	9.5	4.7	3.4
$200 to $299	34.8	35.9	37.4
$300 to $399	24.1	22.9	27.0
$400 to $499	17.1	21.2	20.7
$500 to $599	13.3	14.7	10.3
$600 to $699	1.3	0.6	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.4 Summary of Housing

This section has confirmed that housing remained the most significant issue affecting the lives of respondents. It is an issue that has remained critical in each survey, and showed little signs of improvement. Most distressing was the fact that those living temporarily remained consistent, with nearly 50% of respondents effectively remaining homeless. Equally problematic is that only 10% of respondents stated that they were "very satisfied" with their current housing. Furthermore, although many reasons were cited for moving to Winnipeg, those who completed each survey noted that housing was the single most important service needed when first arriving in the city. This point cannot be overstated.

The findings also point to the need to address shelter issues from a number of perspectives including not only providing more units, but also working with people to raise incomes so they can afford better quality housing. At present, the combined factors of high and low income have contributed to the spatial concentration of respondents in the inner city. As was shown, the average rent of $353 barely covers the average cost of a bachelor unit in the city of Winnipeg.

Specific Findings:

1. **Respondents who participated in all three surveys emphasized that the most important service when first arriving in Winnipeg is housing: including both access to rent subsidized and affordable units.**

2. **A key reason for the concentration of respondents in the inner city is directly related to income, a factor which limits the range of options available in terms of type of accommodation and location.**

3. **For the 85% of renters earning up to $15,000, most spend in excess of 30% of income on shelter.**

4. **35% of households had someone contributing to the monthly rent, with 85% of these persons paying up to $150 per month (the average for the sample was $111).**

5. **The number of 5+ households nearly tripled, indicating that the formation of larger households is becoming more common and either the result of the inability to afford rent or as a result of a lack of shelter options.**

6. Of those planning to move in the next six months, nearly 30% are doing so because they are seeking a place of their own.

7. Persons in rooming houses and apartments tended to be more dissatisfied with their present housing.

8. Approximately 20% of households have some trouble making monthly rent payments.

9. Crowding remained consistent over the three surveys with approximately a third indicating some crowding existed.

10. Only 10% of households indicated they were very satisfied with their present housing.

11. The issue of crowding may be better understood through the rise in the number of persons per bedroom which remained in excess of 2 for each survey. This finding was furthered by the fact that respondents had nearly 3 persons living with them at the time of Survey 3, which was up over one person from Survey 1. This is further evidence of larger household formation and crowding.

Those Who Were Employed Told Us...

"There's more job opportunities in the city."

This 39-year-old First Nations female moved to Winnipeg for employment opportunities. She originally moved into a temporary residence with family members and was casually employed earning less than $ 10,000 annually. By Survey 3, she had moved into an apartment, and earned between $15,001 to $20,000 annually in the food services industry. She plans on remaining permanently in Winnipeg.

"We need more programs to motivate and encourage Aboriginals to work. More support in finding work."

This 28-year-old single male temporarily lived with a family member when he first arrived in Winnipeg and was on Social Assistance. As of Survey 2, he found part-time employment, however, his accommodations were no longer available to him and he was forced to move. His advice at the time was to be prepared and not to give up. As of Survey 3, he had causal employment, lived in his own accommodations and earned less than $10,000 annually.

3.5 Neighbourhood Characteristics

The following section reviews the final comments respondents made regarding elements of the neighbourhood. These data were drawn from two primary sources:

1. the ratings of neighbourhood elements and satisfaction.
2. open-ended questions determining positive and negative aspects of the neighbourhood.

Overall, respondents remained consistent in their rating of the neighbourhood throughout each survey (Table 22). See also Appendix F for the results of Survey 1, 2 and 3.

Of the variables listed in Table 22, *Safe Neighbourhood* remained an area of concern among respondents who consistently noted that the neighbourhood had safety issues. A positive finding was that there was a consistent rise in the number of respondents indicating that friends and family were nearby. At the time of Survey 3, 86% of respondents indicated that friends and family lived nearby.

Table 22:
Neighbourhood Characteristics, Survey 3
Percentages

Neighbourhood Characteristics	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Safe Neighbourhood	10.2	41.8	39.5	8.5
Close to Schools	30.3	58.3	8.7	2.8
Good Public Transit	80.8	15.8	2.3	1.1
Near Friends/Family	45.6	40.4	9.7	4.3
Large Grocery Store	21.1	44.7	30.8	3.4
Adequate Shopping	51.4	39.0	7.6	2.0
Adequate Daycare	24.3	51.4	20.3	4.1
Close to Medical Centre	30.3	61.7	5.1	2.9
Access to Laundry	21.6	65.9	11.4	1.1
Parks Nearby	45.2	38.4	15.9	0.6
Safe Home	20.6	52.9	21.4	5.1
Recreation Nearby	22.1	49.9	25.5	2.6
Cultural/Spiritual Needs	14.1	40.2	39.6	6.2
Like the Neighbourhood	17.8	59.2	18.4	4.5

To examine the results from Table 22 in more detail, an open-ended question asked respondents to indicate positive and negative aspects of the neighbourhood. The most frequently offered comments are summarized in Table 23.

As is evident in Table 23, *proximity to services* remained the most commonly cited factor. This finding suggests that for persons to be satisfied with the neighbourhood, proximity to services plays a key role. Furthermore, a good transportation service became even more pronounced as the surveys progressed, rising from 16.7% to just over 24%. A positive finding was that *proximity to friends and family* also remained consistently important. Again, being close to friends and family is a recurring issue among respondents.

Of the factors that decreased in importance, both *safe/quiet/clean* and *friendly community* stand out as concerns. With respect to the neighbourhood being safe and quiet, a decline of nearly 10% is problematic and points to a greater level of concern among respondents. This finding is also important in that, regardless of the numbers of moves, many persons have not been able to find a safe and secure neighbourhood.

Table 23:
Positive Aspects of the Neighbourhood, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Positive Aspects	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Close proximity to services	30.7	32.0	33.0
Good bus services	16.7	23.5	24.1
Recreation programs/facilities available	12.6	16.1	16.2
Close proximity to family/friends	11.7	9.3	10.8
Safe/quiet/clean/	13.3	4.0	3.5
Friendly community	7.0	4.6	3.3
Safe/quiet during the day	3.4	5.3	6.2
Large proportion of Aboriginal people	0.7	2.7	1.5
Apartment: good quality, safe, affordable	2.5	1.3	0.4
Security patrols/neighbourhood vigilance	1.3	1.1	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Respondents were also asked to list their concerns with the neighbourhood (Table 24). As in the previous table, the majority of factors remained consistent. However, a troubling finding is that the three most observed concerns worsened, with respondents increasingly citing the neighbourhood as being unsafe. A related observation is that relatively few concerns display substantial improvement.

These concerns remain difficult to deal with, and perhaps they should also be taken in the context of possibly being contributors to the repeated moves observed. Certainly, the fact that the top three concerns increased is an indication that finding a safe neighbourhood remains difficult.

Table 24:
Neighbourhood Concerns Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Negative Aspects	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Unsafe: crime, prostitution, gangs, violence	32.3	34.9	36.0
Alcohol/drug-use/partying	24.3	25.2	29.9
Noise	10.7	11.1	11.2
Traffic	6.9	2.5	5.4
Inaccessible to services/downtown	5.0	6.6	4.2
Unsupervised/neglected children	5.8	5.0	3.7
Far from family/friends	2.2	6.0	2.3
Neighbourhood neglected/dirty	3.4	2.5	0.5
Lack of community trust	3.0	1.5	1.4
Poor street lighting	2.1	1.5	0.7
Lack of facilities for First Nations/racism	1.1	0.5	1.4
Lack of recreation/parks	1.1	0.8	1.2
Poor housing condition	1.1	0.3	0.2
Inadequate/expensive housing	0.6	0.3	0.5
Poor police service	0.2	1.2	0.3
Far from bus routes	0.2	0.0	1.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The final table in the neighbourhood series examined the changes to overall satisfaction (Table 25). The intent was to determine whether respondents felt their satisfaction with the area improved, remained the same, or worsened between surveys. The results show that few respondents reported an increase in their satisfaction with the neighbourhood. Although a slightly higher number indicated their satisfaction increased by Survey 3, the majority remained the same. This is important but one must keep in mind that the *remained the same* category includes persons who were less than satisfied previously and remained such. A positive finding is that there was a decrease in the percentage indicating that their satisfaction declined between surveys.

Table 25:
Neighbourhood Satisfaction, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Changes to Satisfaction	Survey 1-2	Survey 2-3
Increased	11.5	13.3
Stayed the same	72.5	76.9
Decreased	16	9.9

Overall, neighbourhood satisfaction displayed a high level of consistency with a number of factors remaining central in affecting the perceptions of respondents about the places where they lived. This included being in close proximity to services which emerged as an important factor as did access to transportation. In fact, these two issues are thought to be linked in terms of having services either nearby or easily accessible by transit. Furthermore, the role of friends and family cannot be discounted as anything but essential in helping people adjust and providing a necessary social support base. When the negative factors were included, there too was consistency but also a worsening of the most commonly cited issues including safety, drug use and noise.

Specific Findings:

1. Neighbourhood safety issues remained a concern.

2. Having friends and family nearby is important.

3. Close proximity to services is essential.

4. The top negative factors remained consistent, showing a slight deterioration over the surveys.

5. Few persons indicated that their satisfaction with the neighbourhood had improved.

Those Who Were Unemployed Told Us...

"We are unemployed and can't buy food or get our own place or get a phone, so we stay with family or friends and show up in person at casual labour offices at 4 or 5 am to get work that allows us one or two days of work out of a week, with pay that doesn't cover much, so we are mostly stuck in that way of life in the city; if anyone has other suggestions out of this pattern/habit of working and living, I'd like to know what it is."

This 29-year-old First Nations male moved to Winnipeg because of unsatisfactory housing conditions in his home community. As a married person with one child, he lived with family or friends temporarily in a two-bedroom apartment with a total of 4 children and 6 adult residents. He was on Social Assistance in Survey 1, but had gained casual employment as a labourer since Survey 2. His annual income remained under $10,000 from Survey 2 to Survey 3.

"I'd like to see more (Friendship Centres) in smaller centres, over different areas of the city."

This 41-year old female is a single parent of two. She moved to Winnipeg for family reasons and found temporary accommodations through word of mouth. Between Surveys 1 and 2, she had moved twice for health reasons and was employed full-time in the field of administration. As of Survey 3, she lived in temporary household, and was looking for her own place. Her source of income was from unemployment insurance.

3.6 Expectations and Satisfaction with City

The following section presents five tables which assess two areas: overall personal situation, and changes in satisfaction with the city (Tables 26-30). It should be noted that data in the first three tables are drawn from questions which appeared in each survey, while the remaining tables were taken from the final survey.

In each survey, respondents had an opportunity to indicate how they felt about their overall social and economic situation (Table 26). In looking at Table 26, two trends were observed. First, those stating they were generally unsatisfied with their overall situation remained consistently high over each survey. With respect to overall dissatisfaction, the number of respondents being dissatisfied decreased from a high of 46% at the time of Survey 1, to 30% at the conclusion. This 16% drop is important and points to the fact that some positive change is occurring but at a slow pace and not to a level sufficient enough to say that the majority have improved their situation. It is particularly significant that those respondents who registered overall lower satisfaction, were planning to remain in Winnipeg at Time 3 and reported residing in crowded and unsafe housing. This highlights that more must be done to accommodate newcomers so that they will be able to remain in the city.

A less positive observation in Table 26 is that those being *very satisfied* with their present situation declined by over half, dropping to just 2.8%. It is strongly believed that this low rating is an indication that, for the majority, most have not experienced a significant improvement in their overall situation. About 67% remained *satisfied*. This finding should be viewed as having two distinct elements. First, this rating is positive in that it has steadily increased over each survey, and most likely, change is a result of those previously dissatisfied improving their outlook. A second

observation, which is more concerning, is that a great divide exists between the satisfied and very satisfied categories. It is contended that had respondents experienced a greater level of improvement in their overall situation, more persons would have indicated that they were very satisfied. With this category showing a decline over Survey 1 appears to indicate the reverse occurred and not enough persons are significantly improving their situation.

The results noted above provide evidence that change is occurring, but at a slow rate. It is contended that without dealing with the shortage of housing or other factors, the majority will remain less than very satisfied. Furthermore, it was expected that as persons became more adjusted to living in the city, and were able to access the services and supports needed, their overall situation should have improved more significantly.

Table 26:
Overall Situation, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Very satisfied	6.0	2.5	2.8
Satisfied	47.5	62.0	67.3
Unsatisfied	39.6	34.3	26.9
Very unsatisfied	7.0	1.1	3.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

To explore whether respondents expected their overall situation to improve, a follow-up question was posed to simply ask what they felt their situation would be in six months (Table 27). The results point to similar findings in that most expect to remain satisfied. Again, this should be viewed as a positive finding and certainly suggests that people are becoming more comfortable with the city. Furthermore, those expecting to be dissatisfied remained quite low. This too is positive and bodes well in suggesting that people do expect a better future.

Table 27: Expected Satisfaction levels in Next Six Months, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Very satisfied	17.9	13.3	11.2
Satisfied	75.4	83.6	86.2
Unsatisfied	5.6	2.8	2.3
Very unsatisfied	1.1	0.3	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

When asked specifically about satisfaction with the city, the majority indicated they were satisfied (Table 28). Furthermore, those indicating they were dissatisfied declined steadily from Survey 1, to just over 6% (a drop of nearly 18%). This is a significant reduction and one that strongly suggests that people are becoming more positive about their experiences in the city. However, it must be noted that those who reported lower satisfaction with the city were more likely to be planning to remain in the city.

Table 28: Satisfaction Level with the City Today, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Very satisfied	7.4	4.0	2.8
Satisfied	68.5	82.7	90.9
Unsatisfied	21.9	11.7	5.6
Very unsatisfied	2.3	1.6	0.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Overall, the ratings for present and expected satisfaction displayed similar characteristics. The majority remain either presently satisfied and expect to be the same in six months and most are positive about the city. These findings must be viewed as positives in terms of showing improvement to the rating for the city and for personal situations. The primary concern with the results is that no significant improvement was observed in those rating their situation as being very positive, nor did an increase occur in this rating for the city.

To explore the results observed in the previous questions, Survey 3 included two additional questions to assess changes taking place since arriving in the city (Tables 29,30). The first table shows that just over a third of respondents indicated that their overall satisfaction has increased since first arriving in Winnipeg. This is an important finding in that it does appear that many consider positive changes to have taken place. However, for the majority of respondents, their level of satisfaction has remained the same. These findings suggest that not much change has occurred for most respondents. Certainly the fact that relatively few persons indicated that their satisfaction level decreased is a sign that improvements are taking place.

In the final table, 38.6% of respondents indicated that their overall situation has improved since arriving in the city. Again, these results are important in that many have experienced positive change. Also, as in Table 30, relatively few persons noted that their situation worsened.

Table 29:
Overall Satisfaction Since First Arriving in Winnipeg, Survey 3
Percentages

Overall Satisfaction	Survey 3
Increased	34.0
Stayed the same	62.5
Decreased	3.4

Table 30:
Overall Situation Since First Arriving in Winnipeg, Survey 3
Percentages

Overall Situation	Survey 3
Improved	38.6
Stayed the same	57.7
Became worse	3.7

Specific Findings:

Overall, satisfaction levels showed some signs of improvement but again, much more is needed in order to say that the expectations and outlook of respondents has gotten better since arriving in the city. The final two tables presented evidence that many are experiencing some level of improvement with just over a third indicating that they considered their satisfaction and situation to have generally improved since first arriving.

1. The general level of dissatisfaction remained consistently high over each survey.

2. Although 67% of respondents are satisfied with their overall situation, very few indicated that they were very satisfied (which declined over the three surveys).

3. The outlook for the next six months appears more positive with the majority expecting to be satisfied. Also, those expecting to be dissatisfied declined over each survey.

4. Since arriving in the city, just over a third of respondents indicated that their satisfaction levels increased while only 3% stated they declined.

5. Nearly 40% believe that their overall situation has improved since arriving in the city, with only 3.7% indicating it had worsened.

What Those on Provincial Social Assistance Told Us...

" They could give us moving expenses from our Bands until we find work."

This single First Nations 19-year-old male moved to Winnipeg because of justice/ correction reasons and stayed temporarily with the same friends through out all surveys. He was married by Survey 2, and became a single parent by Survey 3. He was on Band Social Assistance throughout all surveys with an annual source of income that was less than $10,000.

"They could have better housing units away from the central area, for more families."

This 20-year-old female moved from her home community to Winnipeg because of family reasons. As a single parent of one, she moved in with a family member and was on Provincial Social Assistance. As of Survey 2, she was evicted from her residence and moved into a household with three adults and three children. As of Survey 3, she had moved into a 3 bedroom subsidized home and had another child. She planned on remaining permanently in Winnipeg and believed that there should be more Aboriginal housing in the city.

Respondents from Survey 3 Told Us:

"Have more services like Habitat for Aboriginal people that are affordable. Bulldoze boarded up house and make way for better cheaper housing-home ownership." (Male, 30 to 39 years of age)

"Individual Bands should look after their own off-reserve members, financially with living allowances and shelter allowances." (Female, 40 to 49 years of age)

"More supportive services for those who want to get off the Welfare rolls." (Female, 50 to 59 years of age)

"Native Housing for singles needed." (Female, 50 to 59 years of age)

"Non profit housing services should handle home locators programs and services because Aboriginals have no places of there own to come to and have difficulties finding homes." (Male, 20 to 29 years of age)

"The Bands could purchase their own housing, to rent to their people, families and singles." (Female, 20 to 29 years of age)

"There needs to be more information, more advertising as to what type of housing there is in Winnipeg to respond to Aboriginals' crisis-housing needs." (Female, 30 to 39 years of age)

"They could have better housing units away from the central area, for more families." (Female, 20 to 29 years of age)

"We need our own agency to provide social assistance for us because Aboriginal workers better understand our positions and circumstances." (Male, 20 to 29 years of age)

"More Aboriginal social service workers, or an information phone line to provide information to us." (Female, 40 to 49 years of age)

4.0 Services Accessed in Winnipeg

It has been noted throughout this report that the accessibility of services remains essential to the transition and adjustment process. The following discussion examines the pattern of usage and highlights the general satisfaction levels with services accessed. A key section was added in the final survey to assess two further areas. The first included a table containing Winnipeg's more frequently accessed Aboriginal services in which respondents were asked to rate their knowledge of the services. This was followed by asking respondents for specific comments and advice for improving services in key sectors including health, housing, social, employment and education.

Throughout the research, respondents highlighted the ongoing need for services and supports at two critical junctures: when respondents initially arrive in Winnipeg, and subsequently, when they remain in the city. Each period was shown to be unique, with different characteristics and requirements.

With respect to first arriving, it was noted that, although the primary reasons for moving to the city are diverse, the most important initial service required was deemed to be housing. This was echoed by 70% of respondents who stated housing was the single most important service, followed by 20% indicating employment. Once persons arrived in the city, they were most likely to access three main types of services: social, employment and medical (Table 31).

In Table 31, the distribution of services is shown for each survey. For the most part, service use has remained consistent with respect to both the total number of services used per person and the distribution by various type. The most important services remained those related to social services, employment and medical. Of the most frequently accessed services, employment experienced the largest increase over Survey 1, rising 4%. The consistent pattern in service

usage points to an important observation in that there does appear to be a range of services available. Furthermore, the total number of services has remained consistent with respondents using a total of 14 fewer services than at the outset of the research.

Table 31:
Proportion of Respondents Accessing Service Types, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Services Types	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey3
Social Services	32.5	32.6	31.9
Employment Services	21	20.9	25
Medical Services	13.7	13.9	14.4
Education Services	11.9	11.9	8.2
Housing Services	5.5	5.3	3.8
Support Services	4.8	4.8	5.3
Aboriginal Services	3.4	3.2	3.8
Transportation Services	2.5	2.5	2.6
Legal Services	2.1	2.1	1.6
Services for children	1.8	1.8	1.3
Recreation Services	0.7	0.7	1.5
Church Services	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Services Used	**563**	**561**	**549**
Services Per Person	**1.58**	**1.57**	**1.54**

It should be noted that although the total number of active services remained consistent between surveys (dropping by 14), there was a substantial amount of change within each category. In fact, respondents used a total of 727 different services over the course of the survey. This worked out to a per person service use of just over 2. It is thought that much of this change occurred early on, whereby respondents accessed services needed when they first arrived or their needs changed and they no longer required medical services. At the conclusion of Survey 3, respondents had accessed 61 new services but dropped 73 services that had been used at the time of Survey 2. This pattern of service utilization is thought to be a part of the changing needs of respondents and does not necessarily indicate that problems existed with the services.

4.1 Service Types Usage Patterns

To explain the pattern of service use in more detail, the following section lists the final distribution of services accessed by respondents. As many of the services had low numbers of respondents, the total number of persons using each service are listed as opposed to displaying the results as a percentage. One of the most important findings is that, of the services being accessed, it is estimated that nearly 20% were delivered by Aboriginal agencies. This finding confirms the importance of Aboriginal services and also points to the diverse set of services being delivered.

With respect to social services, the overwhelming majority continued to access Social Assistance as their primary service. A high number also continued to report food bank use. Both of these services have remained the most frequently accessed social services over the three surveys.

Social Services (175)

- Social Assistance 145
- Food banks 17
- Band Social Assistance 4
- Child and Family Services 3
- Temporary Social Assistance 3
- Disability services 2
- Shelters 1

Employment services remained one of the most diversely accessed service with respondents looking for a variety of ways to find employment. This is a positive finding in that it appears that many persons are looking for employment skills and upgrading. A second positive aspect is that the Aboriginal Centre is playing an important role in assisting persons to find work and receive training.

Employment Services (137)

- Human resources- support for job search 47
- Temporary employment services 32
- Employment assistance general 27
- Aboriginal Centre- HR and training 22
- Training 5
- Individual job search 3
- Employment services (general) 1

The majority of respondents who accessed medical services used clinics and general medical services.

Medical Services (79)

- Clinic 31
- Medical services (general) 22
- Hospital 16
- Envoy 3
- Pharmacy 3
- Health Canada 2
- Public Health Nurse 2
- Home care[11] 0

Education services remained consistent throughout the surveys with the majority continuing to access upgrading and training programs. It should be noted that the most common reason for upgrading education was to access better employment opportunities, and combined, education and employment services are the most frequently accessed services.

11 Service areas that contain a "0" indicate that the service had been used in previous surveys

Education Services (45)

- Upgrading 15
- Unspecified education program 9
- Financial aid 6
- Red River College 4
- Aboriginal Centre: education/upgrading 3
- Yellow Quill College 3
- High school – children 2
- University 1
- Aboriginal High School 1
- Private college 1
- Computer training 0

The Aboriginal well-being program remained an important service in providing necessary support to respondents.

Support Services (29)

- Aboriginal well-being program 17
- Support group 3
- Addictions 4
- Transitional housing for women 2
- Counseling 2
- Support services (general) 1

The remaining service areas were less frequently accessed but contain a few important findings. First, with many of the services listed, there does appear to be a high frequency of Aboriginal providers listed. This is a positive finding and demonstrates that there is increasing capacity among Aboriginal providers to meet the needs of clients. In fact, approximately 70 Aboriginal services were listed which would account for nearly 13% of the services used. It is thought this number is even higher as some respondents did not recall the name of a program and it was coded as simply employment training or otherwise. Therefore, it is estimated that perhaps upwards of 20% of services were provided by Aboriginal agencies.

Aboriginal Services (21)

- Spiritual/cultural 12
- Aboriginal Centre 5
- Friendship Centre 2
- Representative organizations (MMF, etc.) 2
- Economic development 0

Housing Services (21)

- Housing services (general) 7
- Manitoba Housing Authority 10
- Aboriginal 1
- Kinew Housing 1
- Winnipeg Rehab. Housing 2

Transportation Services (14)

- Transit 11
- Taxi 1
- Aboriginal transport 1
- Transportation (general) 1

Services for children/youth (7)

- Daycare 5
- School 1
- Services for children/youth (general) 1

Legal Services (9)

- Legal services (general) 2
- Winnipeg Police Department 3
- Lawyer 1
- Corrections 3

4.2 Information Source

Over the course of the research, it was observed that a high number of respondents accessed services through word of mouth and referrals. Surprisingly, more traditional methods such as pamphlets, directories, and media appeared less effective. The final result remained consistent with the previous two surveys (see Interim Report One and Two for a detailed description). A key finding is that there appears to be an informal referral network among service providers. This largely "grassroots" network is based upon the extensive knowledge of staff and their keen awareness of the services and supports existing within the community but not necessarily related to their organization. This informal network is something that is of critical importance but is difficult to implement elsewhere simply because having staff with this level of knowledge is based on experience and is not easily transferable. Nevertheless, it is strongly felt that this informal service delivery structure is currently assisting persons as they seek out various services.

At the conclusion of Survey 3, respondents added a total of 61 new services and again, the majority (64%), accessed them by word of mouth, while 16% were referred. The remaining sources of information were drawn from walk-by (6.6%), media and pamphlets at 1.6% and 'other' (9.8%).

From the data collected in each survey, it remains clear that the majority of respondents are relying on word of mouth or referrals, and to a less extent walk-bys, to find the services they need. This represents an important aspect of the research in that it appears that most are relying on more informal means from which to access the services they need. A related observation is to pose the question of why more traditional methods such as pamphlets or media did not work overly well? And secondly, how can the existing "informal" system of knowledge transfer be better understood and replicated.

4.3 Satisfaction with Services

Measuring the level of satisfaction of various services resulted in a number of changes (Table 32). First, when examining those dissatisfied with services, all experienced a substantial drop over Survey 1. This is a positive finding as it appears that respondents have become more familiar with the services available, and are generally more comfortable in accessing them.

For the three most frequently used services (social, employment and medical), those who were dissatisfied dropped by three or four times over Survey 1. The drop observed in dissatisfaction corresponds to a rise in those persons indicating they were satisfied with various services. However, those persons who were very satisfied declined significantly for a number of key services including employment which went from 31.5% to 7.8% at the time of Survey 3. This decline, in those who were very satisfied, appears to be a signal that respondents are wanting to find employment but appear to have become frustrated by the process and inability to find work or supports such as job search or resume writing. Regardless of this drop, it does appear that respondents remain satisfied with the services they are currently accessing and the reduction in those being unsatisfied is important and contributes to the contention of this research that there are a number of adequate services in the city.

Table 32: Service Type by Satisfaction Level, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages									
Service Type	**Very Satisfied**			**Satisfied**			**Not Satisfied**		
	Survey 1	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Social Services	22.1	17.1	13.9	41.0	69.8	73.2	37.0	13.1	12.9
Employment	31.5	20.1	7.8	41.0	67.5	85.8	27.5	12.3	6.5
Medical	45.1	29.8	34.3	32.0	60.3	58.7	23.0	9.9	7
Education	34.3	35.8	31.9	35.7	54.7	60.5	30.0	9.5	7.5
Support	51.6	42.0	34.8	31.9	47.9	55	16.5	10.1	10.1
Housing	42.5	33.8	34.5	20.8	44.2	51.7	36.8	22.1	13.8
Aboriginal	31.6	44.6	42.6	43.0	51.1	48.5	25.3	4.3	8.8
Transport-ation	45.9	38.2	53.1	17.6	51.5	36.7	36.5	10.3	10.2
Legal	23.8	22.2	36.8	23.8	60.0	52.6	52.4	17.8	10.5
School/ Daycare	52.2	50.0	54.2	21.7	36.7	29.2	26.1	13.3	16.7
Recreation	69.4	16.7	68	22.2	66.7	35	8.3	16.7	0

Row sums equal 100%.

To further assess satisfaction with services, two additional questions were posed. The first asked respondents to indicate whether their satisfaction had increased since the previous survey, while the second compared the services being accessed in Winnipeg with their home community.

In the first question, just over 73% of respondents indicated their satisfaction level remained the same between Survey 2 and 3, 14% stated that improvements were observed while 11% experienced a drop. When asked how the services in Winnipeg compared to the home community, 73% stated they were better, 24% said they were the same and 3% indicated they were worse. These comments support the overall positive feedback of respondents to the availability and use of services in the city.

4.3.1 Needs Met by Current Services and Use of Informal Services

Respondents were asked to indicate whether the services they currently used met their expectations (Table 33). From these data, two trends are prominent. First, there has been an overall increase in "expectations being met" over Survey 1. However, between Survey 2 and 3, the results show a decline among the most frequently accessed services (social, employment, medical and education). The conclusion is that respondents generally considered their needs to have been met by the services they are accessing. It is not felt that the differences between Survey 2 and 3 display significant change in attitude among respondents to consider this result overly negative.

Table 33:
Service Type by Needs Met, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentages

Service Type	Yes			No		
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Social Services	62.4	84.5	76.3	37.6	15.5	23.5
Employment	65.5	78.4	73.9	34.5	21.6	26.1
Medical	82.3	89.3	81.9	17.7	10.7	18.1
Education	70.3	89.8	85.8	29.7	10.2	14.2
Support	81.8	92.4	82.2	18.2	7.6	17.8
Housing	69.0	72.7	86.1	31.0	27.3	13.9
Aboriginal	73.5	95.7	75.4	26.9	4.3	24.6
Transportation	75.0	97.1	81	25.0	2.9	19
Legal	59.5	84.4	70.5	40.5	15.6	29.5
School/Daycare	80.9	83.9	74.5	19.1	16.1	25.5
Recreation	83.3	83.3	85.1	16.7	16.7	14.9

In a follow-up question, respondents listed the services they were in need of but unable to access (Table 34). Two observations from these data are that those unable to access education funding declined substantially between surveys, while those in need of employment services increased by nearly four times. With respect to employment, again it appears that respondents are in need of assistance in terms of finding employment, including the job search itself and the preparation for finding work (resume writing, interview techniques etc). Employment and access to support and services for securing employment have

remained a significant concern of respondents who want to work but are seeking additional services for help.

Table 34: Services that Respondents were Unable to Access, Survey 2 and 3 Percentages		
Service Name	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Educational funding	21.1	7.8
Transportation assistance	11.3	7.8
Other*	12.4	15.6
Financial services (loans, credit cards)	11.3	10.4
Issues with Social Services	9.9	3.1
Housing issues	7	13.4
Support services	5.6	10.9
Daycare/child care	5.6	3.1
Employment services	5.6	23.4
Furniture	4.3	0
Medical services	4.2	3.1
Difficulty obtaining a driver's license	1.4	1.4
Total	**100**	**100**

4.3.2 Informal Service Provision

As has been mentioned, there does appear to be an adequate number of services available to respondents who remained in the city. This determination was made based on the satisfaction ratings of the services currently being used and the fact that most indicated services are meeting their needs. To assess whether gaps existed in the provision of services, a follow-up question asked whether "informal" services were being delivered by friends and family. The intent of this question was to determine whether a significant number of persons needed services above what was available in the more formal sector.

The result was that 67% of respondents indicated they relied on friends and family to provide support in some capacity. This was down only slightly from Survey 2 where 75% of respondents listed that informal services were being used. Not surprisingly, 60% of respondents indicated they considered housing to be an informal service. This was the result of those living temporarily stating that

they considered their current housing to be an "informal" service provided to them. This result emphasizes the desire of respondents to find their own shelter (Table 35). The remaining categories point to a number of other issues such as those needing childcare and/or emotional or financial support.

Table 35:
Informal Services Provided by Friends and Family, Survey 2 and 3
Percentages

Response	Survey 2	Survey 3
Childcare	14.8	16.8
Elder/disabled care	2.0	3.0
Emotional	3.6	6.0
Financial	6	7.7
Housing	68.0	60.8
Transportation	.8	1.3
Food	4.4	3.4
Homemaking	.4	.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.3.3 Knowledge of Services

To elicit knowledge of services available in the city, respondents were presented with a list of agencies and asked to state what their knowledge level of each agency, and whether they had used their services (Table 36). The services included in the table are not considered to be an exhaustive list, but are thought to represent a broad cross-section of Aboriginal agencies providing support, training and assistance.

A number of observations can be drawn from the table. First, there appears to be numerous services that are not well known. An example is Partners for Careers, which is an employment assistance agency with a storefront office just off Portage Avenue that appears to have been missed by most.[12] As is shown on the table, nearly 77% of respondents had not heard of this agency and only 1.4%

12 It should be noted that name recognition may have played in role in persons not having heard of services

indicated that they had used their services. This is concerning in that so many respondents indicated that they needed help finding employment.

The two most frequently accessed services are the Indian & Métis Friendship Centre and the Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre. These agencies provide a variety of services and supports related to family, health and spirituality. There were also many services listed in which respondents indicated that they had not accessed the services. A good example of this would be Kinew Housing. Although nearly 75% of respondents had heard of their services, only 9.4% had used them. This finding reflects the fact that this housing organization currently has over 1000 people on its wait-list for housing.

Table 36: Knowledge of Winnipeg Aboriginal Services, Survey 3 Percentages					
Service Provider	**Never heard of them**	**Heard of them**	**Know a little about them**	**Know them well**	**Have used their services**
Indian & Métis Friendship Centre	3.0	23.6	36.2	3.0	34.2
Circle of Life Thunderbird House	9.4	52.5	31.4	1.6	5.0
Winnipeg Native Alliance	64.0	31.4	3.0	0.7	0.9
North End Women's Centre	32.8	48.2	16.5	0.9	1.6
Aboriginal Health & Wellness Centre	28.0	58.3	10.1	1.4	2.3
Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre	8.0	18.2	39.3	3.4	31.0
Native Women's Transition Centre	31.4	36.9	18.6	0.7	12.4
Native Addictions Council of Manitoba	17.4	31.2	32.3	1.1	17.9
Aboriginal Head Start Program	64.2	29.4	4.4	1.1	0.9
Andrew Street Family Centre	29.8	40.6	26.1	0.9	2.5
Indian Family Centre	23.9	36.2	28.7	0.7	10.6
Métis Resource Centre	55.8	40.1	3.2	0.5	0.5
Manitoba Métis Federation Child and Family Support Services	73.9	21.6	3.4	0.5	0.7
Aboriginal Court Worker Program	61.7	29.6	6.9	0.2	1.6
Partners for Careers Aboriginal Employment Information Centre	76.6	17.7	3.9	0.5	1.4
Urban Circle Training Centre	18.1	28.4	38.3	1.1	14.0
West Broadway Education and Employment Centre	45.9	27.4	21.7	1.4	3.7
Yellowquil College	25.1	45.2	26.5	1.2	2.1
Kinew Housing	15.1	33.3	41.3	0.9	9.4
S.A.M. Management	69.3	26.8	1.8	0.7	1.4

4.4 Advice for Improving Services in Winnipeg

The final area examined within the service section looked to respondents for their advice and suggestions on improving the main services (health, social, employment, housing and education). As this set of tables is large, they have been placed in Appendix F (Tables F3 –F7).

The most common area that respondents noted was in the provision of more Aboriginal based services and workers. Although, in previous sections, most indicated they were satisfied with services, it is clear that a stronger Aboriginal presence is needed in the provision of services. With upwards of 20% of current

services being provided by Aboriginal agencies, respondents indicate that more Aboriginal workers and services are needed. A second common area for improvement is on providing more information about what is available. Respondents want to know how to access services and what they offer. Certainly, the findings of this report, that word of mouth and referrals are the primary means for finding services, presents a challenge on how best to supply the required additional information.

Table F3 lists the comments provided regarding what is needed to improve housing. The suggestions offered mirror those noted in previous sections with most simply wanting more housing, including rent subsidized or affordable market units. An important area identified is that more Aboriginal based housing options are needed. This included more workers and units to address the chronic shortage of housing. Furthermore people want more information about what is currently available. There is also a need to address the problems of poor quality housing through better repairs and more inspections, etc.

Generally, housing concerns related to the fact that there is a shortage of good housing. Respondents are adamant that a stronger Aboriginal voice is needed in the provision of housing, including rent subsidized and affordable and this is important.

With respect to medical services (Table F4), similar suggestions are offered. Most important, people want help with transportation to get to services. They also want more information about what is available. Again, it is also clear that respondents want a stronger Aboriginal presence among health providers.

With respect to social services, the same areas of concern are cited. More information is needed as are more Aboriginal workers and agencies. It appears that respondents are looking for increased support of Band Social Assistance programs. (Table F5). One area for improvement which did not surface

elsewhere was in the training of existing staff to be more culturally sensitive to Aboriginal issues and concerns. This was raised by nearly 15% of respondents and points to a concern which must be taken very seriously in the provision of social services.

Employment and Education (Tables C6 and C8) both point to the need for more programs and supports. With respect to employment, more training is needed as are more jobs. Also many cited the need for better information about existing services as well as training for youth. Educational advice was similar but respondents need more funding to be able to access education programs. This was seen as a stumbling block in terms of being able to take classes to upgrade skills. Again, more awareness of Aboriginal culture is also an area that is in need of improvement.

In each of the tables presented above, similar themes were noted. Again, most want more information, better funding and a greater awareness of Aboriginal culture. Furthermore, a key concern among respondents is that Aboriginal agencies must continue to expand and take ownership of various sectors including health, housing and education and training.

4.5 Summary of Service Use

This section has highlighted the changing service use patterns among respondents. The findings reveal that two critical points exist in the provision of both services and supports to ensure people find the help they need as they adjust to living in Winnipeg. It was concluded that at first arrival into the city, people need a place to stay along with access to information about programs related to employment, education and training. Respondents want to work and they also want the skills needed to find better employment opportunities but these services are lacking. The consistency of the use of services suggests that there currently is an adequate array of choice, and although most are satisfied with those services they are currently using, there is a need to expand the range of Aboriginal based services. For non-Aboriginal agencies, there was concern about the level of awareness of Aboriginal culture and the inclusion of more Aboriginal workers.

Specific Findings:

1. Services and supports are needed at two critical junctures: when respondents initially arrive in Winnipeg, and subsequently, when they remain in the city.

2. 70% of respondents stated that affordable housing was the single most important service, followed by 20% indicating employment.

3. Once persons arrived in the city, they were most likely to access three main types of services: social, employment and medical.

4. Of the most frequently accessed services, access to employment registered the largest increase over Survey 1, rising 4%.

5. Of the services currently being accessed, it is estimated that nearly 20% were delivered by Aboriginal agencies.

6. There appears to be an informal referral network among service providers.

7. This "grassroots" network is based on the extensive knowledge of staff and their keen awareness of the services and supports existing within the community but not necessarily related to their organization.

8. The majority of respondents rely on word of mouth or referrals, and to a less extent walk-bys, to find the services they are currently accessing.

9. The percentage of respondents being dissatisfied with the three most frequently accessed services (social, employment and medical), declined 80% to 75% since Survey 1.

10. 73% stated services in Winnipeg were better than in their home community, 24% said they were the same and 3% indicated they were worse.

11. Respondents generally considered their needs to have been met by the services they are accessing.

12. Those unable to access education funding declined substantially between surveys, while those in need of employment services increased by nearly four times.

13. Respondents are in need of assistance in terms of finding employment, including the job search itself and the preparation for finding work (resume writing, interview techniques etc).

14. 67% of respondents relied on friends and family to provide informal support in some capacity with 60% indicating that housing was an informal service being provided.

15. Although 75% of respondents had heard of Kinew Housing, only 9.4% had used their services. This reflects the fact that this organization has over 1000 people on its wait-list for housing.

4.6 Profiles of Selected Groups of Respondents

The following section will profile single parents, Aboriginal students, those who were living temporarily, employed, unemployed and those who were on Social Assistance.

A Profile of Aboriginal Students...

As of Survey 1, there were 34 respondents who were enrolled in school, compared to 26 as of Survey 3. Similar to other respondents, the lack of housing, including rent subsidized and affordable, was deemed a major issue for students as 94.6% had received no information regarding housing prior to moving to Winnipeg.

The age categories of Aboriginal Students was as follows:

14 to 17	11.5%
18 to 19	7.7%
20 to 29	46.2%
30 to 39	26.9%
40 to 49	7.7%

- 53.8% students were male.
- 19.2 % were single parents, 50% of which were female.
- A majority of student respondents were single (61.5%), while others were married or common-law (11.5%) or married or common-law with children (7.7%).
- Most students were between 20 to 29 years of age (46.2%).
- 69.2% lived in accommodations that had four or more residents living in their household.
- 50 % were paying an average of $300 to $399 for their accommodations.
- 50 % lived with family or friends. 58.3% temporarily contributed to the household finances. 28.6% contributed $50, while 28.6% contributed $200 per month.

- Those accessing education were more likely to specify that they were not close to friends and family.

How much Longer in Winnipeg, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentage

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
0 to 12 months	13.5	9.6	7.6
Permanently	21.6	16.1	57.7
Not sure	64.9	74.2	34.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

- 44% stated that they intended on moving in the next six months. The major reason for moving was to find a larger place (18.2%) followed by looking for their own accommodations (18.2%).

- In terms of sources of other income, the majority utilized Band sponsorship (46.7%), followed by Social Assistance (40%) and student bursaries or loans (6.7%).

- 56.5% reported annual incomes of $10,000 or less.

Schools Attended, Survey 3
Percentages

Red River College	18.5
University of Manitoba	7.4
University of Winnipeg	7.4
Yellowquill College	11.1
Aboriginal Centre	22.2
High School	7.5
Adult Education	14.8
Other	11.1
Total	**100**

Profile of Persons Living Temporarily

Those living temporarily remained high at nearly 50% for each survey. Interestingly, 94.9% of respondents indicated they had no information on housing prior to arriving in Winnipeg.

The age categories of persons living temporarily was as follows:

19 and under	7.5%
20 to 29	33.1%
30 to 39	26.3%
40 to 49	20.05

- Slightly over 95 % of the respondents self identified as First Nations.
- 51.4% were males.
- 64.4% were single persons, 5.6 % were single parents, 22.0% were married or common-law with no children, 7.9% were married or common-law with children.
- 39.2% have decided to remain permanently in Winnipeg.
- 72.1% of those living temporarily had an annual income of less than $10,000.
- 47.4% were unemployed and 63.4% were on Provincial Social Assistance.
- 22.9% worked as casual labour, 10.9% worked part-time, 7.4% worked full-time, and 7.4% were students.
- 42.6% of the respondents planned on moving within the next 6 months. The most common reasons were looking for their own place (42.6%) followed by employment opportunities (28.7%).

Expected Length of Stay in Winnipeg, Surveys 1, 2 and 3
Percentage

	Survey	Survey 2	Survey 3
0 to 3 months	7.6	1.6	.6
3 to 6 months	5.6	4.3	2.3
6 to 12 months	11.6	2.7	1.7
Permanently	13.6	7.0	52.8
Not sure	61.6	84.3	42.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The two main supports needed to remain in Winnipeg permanently were better jobs (43.1%) and better housing services (35.3%).

A Profile of Those Employed...

As of Survey 1, the proportion of the sample who were employed increased from 23.2% at Survey 1 to 38.7% at Survey 3. For those who were employed at Survey 3, 41% indicated that their overall satisfaction levels had increased since first arriving in Winnipeg, while 51.1% stayed the same, and 1.9% expressed that their satisfaction levels decreased.

The age breakdown of employed was as follows:

20 to 29	33.1%
30 to 39	30.0%
40 to 49	20.6%

- Through the three surveys, slightly over 50% were males.
- In Survey 3, 58.6% were single, 12.3% were single parents, 17.9% were married or common-law with no children, and 11.1% were married with children.
- 90% of the single parents were female.
- 37% had no children in the home, 19.1% had 1 child, 17.9% had 2 children, 17.9% had 3 children and 8% had 4 children or more.
- The majority of employed males worked casually (28.9%), followed by full-time (10.7%). The majority of females worked full-time (9.9%) followed by causal employment (9.9%).

Employment Situation, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentage

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Full time	34.9	28.1	22.2
Casual	31.3	36.3	38.3
Part time	21.7	14.4	18.5
Self employment	8.4	3.8	3.1
Temporary	3.6	.6	1.9
Student	0	16.9	16.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

- 64.1% had an average annual income of less than $10,000, while 19.9% had an average income of less than $15,000.
- The majority self-identified as labourers (57.7%) followed by those who worked in the hospitality industry (13.9%) and in sales/retail (11.7%).
- The average monthly rent paid was $200 to $299 (34.8%), followed by $300 to $399 (23.2%).
- 42.9% expressed that they will move in the next 6 months. The major reason for moving was employment (33.3%) followed by those who are looking for their own place (29.0%) and family reasons (10.1%).
- 55.6% live with family or friends temporarily.
- Those employed were more likely to disagree that programs and services were adequate for cultural, spiritual and social needs.

A Profile of Unemployed Persons...

The unemployment levels remained consistently high through the surveys but dropped from a high of 63% at Survey 1 to 51% at Survey 3. As of Survey 3, 47.4% of persons unemployed lived temporarily with family or friends.

The age breakdown of unemployed persons was:

20 to 29	26.6%
30 to 39	26.1%
40 to 49	27.7%

- 67.7% were female.
- The majority were single (52.9%), followed by single parents (15.9%), married or common-law with no children (15.3%), and married or common-law with children (15.9%).
- 38.5% reported no children in their households, while 20.3% had one child, 19.8% had two children, 9.1% had three children, and 12.3% reported four or more children.
- 34.7% had four or more residents in the household.
- 39% reported that they intended on moving in the next six months primarily because they were looking for their own place (31.3%), followed by family reasons (25.7%).
- Those planning to stay permanently more than doubled over Survey 1, rising from 22.4% to 59% at Survey 3.

Expected Length of Stay in Winnipeg, Survey 1, 2 and 3
Percentage

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
0 to 3 months	5.9	3.2	.5
3 to 6 months	6.8	2.6	.5
6 to 12 months	10.1	5.3	1.6
Permanently	22.4	19.6	59.0
Undecided	54.9	69.3	38.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

- The majority of unemployed were on Provincial Social Assistance (77.3%) followed by Band Social Assistance (13.1%) and Employment Insurance (2.3%).

- The majority of respondents were paying $200 to $299 per month for accommodations (39.2%), followed by those who were paying $300 to $399 (29.4%).
- 43.9% had four or more residents in the household.

An important finding was that those who were unemployed at Survey 3, were more likely to be first-time movers to Winnipeg. Furthermore, the unemployed were less likely to access medical or educational services. These two points highlight the need to provide adequate information regarding the availability of services, particularly to those who have little knowledge of Winnipeg.

A Profile of Social Assistance Recipients...

The percentage of persons on Provincial Social Assistance remained consistent over each survey, 77.7% at the time of Survey 1 to 75.4% at Survey 3. For those living temporarily with family or friends, 72.9% were on Provincial Social Assistance compared to Survey 1(63.4%).

The age breakdown of Social Assistance recipients was as follows:

20 to 29	28.0%
30 to 39	30.4%
40 to 49	28.0%

- 69.8% of females were on Provincial Social Assistance.
- 53.3% were single, 20.7% were single parents, 13.6% were married or common-law and 12.4% were married or common-law with no children.
- 41.7% reported having no children in the household, while 17.3% indicated they had one child, 20.8% had two children, 10.7% had three children, and 9.6% had four or more children.
- 34.9% lived temporarily with family or friends.
- 86.1% reported having an annual income of less than $10,000.
- When asked if they would move in the next six months, 32.3% said yes. The major reasons included looking for their own place (32.7%), followed by family reasons (14.5%) and employment opportunities (10.9%).
- Those on Social Assistance were more likely to be renting and indicated that rent was affordable.

5.0 Spatial Analysis:

Introduction

This section of the report visually displays findings of the study. Respondent location and movement were entered into a Geographical Information System, with the results mapped (Appendix G). The first section examines density and location of respondents, while the second displays the various movement patterns.

Respondent Density

Plate1 shows the locational densities of survey respondents from Survey 1 through to Survey 3. As presented, respondents have primarily remained concentrated within the inner city. Table 37 substantiated this point by illustrating that the overall percentage of persons living in the inner city remained high but did show a slight decrease.

Table 37:
Respondent Density, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages

	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Inside the City	85.9%	84.9%	83.7
Outside the City	14.7	15.1	16.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

As observed on Plates 2 and 3, this pattern did not change significantly when movers and non-movers were compared. It is certainly not surprising that the survey respondents tended to be clustered in the inner city since, as of the 2001 Census, nearly 20% of the inner city's population identifies themselves as Aboriginal. Plate 4 displays three maps: The first shows the concentration of Aboriginal peoples by Dissemination Areas[13] (DAs) as a percentage of the total Aboriginal population contained within each DA. The second map highlights

[13] Dissemination Areas are used by Statistics Canada to aggregate data at a level smaller than the census tract.

density, while the third map overlays both the first and the second map. As can be seen, in the third map, settlement patterns match those shown in the DA concentrations. A 3D perspective is shown on plate 5 and the concentrations become more evident.

Mobility Spider Diagrams

Plates 6-11 are *spider* diagrams, which graphically display the pattern and direction of each movement. Plate 6 highlight respondents who moved between surveys 1 and 2, while Plate 7 displays moves by distance. This is repeated for moves between Survey 2 and Survey 3 on plates 8 and 9, and again, for all moves through Surveys 1 to 3 on plates 10 and 11. The percentage of respondents within each distance category, as well as maximum, minimum, and average distance of move are displayed on Table 2. While there is some movement in and out of the inner city throughout the series of maps, it can be seen that the vast majority of moves occurred within the inner city. Throughout Survey 1-3 most moved less than 2km, however, at Survey 3, nearly 30% moved in excess of 4km. This increased distance may be an indication that respondents are looking to move outside the inner city.

Table 38: Distance - Category of Movers, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentages			
	Survey 1 to 2	**Survey 2 to 3**	**Multiple Movers, Survey 1, 2 and 3**
Less than 1 km	38.1	41.5	26.1
1 to 2 km	23.7	22	20.9
2 to 4 km	22.9	23.6	24.4
Greater than 4 km	15.3	13	28.7
Maximum Move Distance (km)	13.1	14.9	19.7
Minimum (m)	100	100	100
Average Move distance (km)	2.2	2.1	3.2
In inner city	85.9	84.9	83.7
Outside Inner City	14.7	15.1	16.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Further Analysis

Using graduated symbols, Plate 12 highlights survey respondent locations by household size, revealing that those larger households are not restricted to the inner city. Plate 13 displays the Aboriginal Centre/Manitoba on Higgins Avenue, and the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) Building on Henry as a centre point, a 1 KM and a 2 KM radius buffer was created.

Table 39: Services – Distance Radius, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentage			
Distance Radius	**Survey 1**	**Survey 2**	**Survey 3**
Within 1Km of Aboriginal Centre/MMF	8.2	9.6	8.4
Within 1-2 Km of Aboriginal Centre/MMF	24.5	29.2	29.4
More then 2Km of Aboriginal Centre/MMF	67.3	61.4	62.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The findings of this Plate demonstrate that the majority of respondents lived at a distance of more than 2km from these points (Table 39).

The spatial analysis of these data revealed that there was a significant concentration of respondents in the inner city. This concentration was consistent with the census data. The pattern of movement also displayed a high propensity to remain within the inner city, as most moves were less than 2km. A finding with respect to distance was that at the time of Survey 3, there was a sharp rise in those persons who moved 4km or more. This may provide evidence to suggest many wanted to move outside the inner city. When services were mapped to display distance from the Aboriginal Centre/MMF, a finding was that most lived in excess of 2km. As was noted within this study, respondents with services in close proximity tended to be more satisfied. Therefore, ensuring that services are centrally located to a maximum number of persons is critical.

Conclusion

For Aboriginal persons moving to Winnipeg, the material presented in this report denoted a number of concerns. First, at the point of departure and arrival into the city, information on what help is available remains lacking. This was seen as problematic, especially in the provision of housing, which became the single most important service required upon entering Winnipeg.

A conclusion was that there is significant evidence to support the introduction of transitional services to assist newly-arrived Aboriginal persons to Winnipeg. However, it is strongly recommended that such an agency be one that *provides* critical services and supports, and not simply another clearinghouse for connecting persons in need to other service providers. There is also a need to re-examine the provision of information at the various points of departure (home communities) to ensure that those leaving are aware of not only what is available, but what struggles they may face in trying to access services should they arrive without first establishing connections.

As people remained in the city, their residential mobility, and general satisfaction levels fluctuated. It is important to note that some positive changes occurred but at a very slow pace. It is also contended that these changes are not indicative of what would be considered a vastly improved situation for most. It also became clear that the provision of quality housing was not a reality for nearly half of respondents who lived temporarily with friends and family for upwards of two years. For the other 50%, their housing situation did not fair much better. As was noted, the number of 5+ persons households tripled, with most renters needing additional persons to help supplement shelter costs. Affordability aside, the low rents and available incomes concentrated the majority of persons in the inner city. The pattern of mobility, as was displayed on various maps, furthered this contention by showing that the high frequency with which persons moved was

concentrated within a relatively small geographic location, and primarily in the inner city. There was some evidence to suggest that by the conclusion of the research, more persons were leaving the inner city, but this needs further examination and study.

In closing, it is thought that there is a strong resolve among the Aboriginal persons who moved to Winnipeg to remain during the course of this study. This was clear in that the number of persons expecting to remain permanently tripled from an initial 20% to 60% at the close. In light of the many issues and challenges facing respondents, there is a desire to remain and search for solutions to the problems they encounter such as a lack of housing or employment opportunities and training. Overwhelmingly, most simply want options when looking for housing and nicer neighbourhoods. But they also recognize that to do so, more employment and educational opportunities are needed.

Within the provision of services, a key shortfall was observed in providing employment assistance, training, and education. People want skills, better jobs, and higher incomes. Most appear prepared to pay a steep price for this: remain in the city, live temporarily, and hope that those in power recognize their strength and aspirations are to find opportunity and success. It is felt that the role of Aboriginal service providers will continue to offer hope but they too need additional resources and support to meet the growing demands placed before them.

In summation, it is important to recognize the importance of both family and Aboriginal culture. Although this research did not sufficiently assess the strength and value of these attributes, it is strongly believed that for many, the role of family allowed them to remain, share a residence, and wait for better opportunities, while Aboriginal cultural services and supports provided them with the spirit to endure these often long periods.

Appendix A

Comparison of the Samples: Survey 1 (N = 525), Survey 2 (N = 384), and Survey 3 (N=437)

	Survey 1 % (n)	Survey 2 % (n)	Survey 3 % (n)
First Nations Status	90.7	92.3	90.8
First Nations Non-Status	0.4	0.3	0.2
Métis	8.7	7.2	7.6
Inuit	0.2	0.3	0
Gender			
Male	45.0	41.4	43.5
Female	55.0	58.6	56.5
Age			
14-17	2.3	1.3	1.4
18-19	7.0	5.5	3.9
20-29	31.9	30.3	30.0
30-39	29.8	28.7	29.1
40-49	18.6	21.6	22.2
50-59	7.5	8.9	8.7
60 or more	2.9	3.7	4.1
Marital Status			
Single	70.5	61.1	54.2
Single Parent	18.3	16.7	14.6
Married no Children	4.8	9.1	17.4
Married with Children	6.4	13.1	13.7
Tenancy Status			
Rent	48.1	49.0	52.4
Own	0.6	0.0	0.2
Temporary	51.3	50.8	46.9
# Household Members			
0	13.1	13.0	13.5
1	34.1	20.6	14.6
2	19.4	19.5	13.0
3	16.8	18.0	17.8
4	6.3	14.8	19.2
5 or more	9.9	12.7	19.9
Employment Status			
Employed	21.1	36.6	38.2
Student	14.9	9.8	7.8
Unemployed	64.0	53.6	52.2

Income			
Up to $10,000	58.2	62.1	65.0
$10,001-15,000	15.3	20.5	14.6
$15,001-20,000	8.9	8.7	4.8
$20,001-25,000	4.0	3.2	2.3
25,001 or more	1.7	1.4	1.7
No Income	11.8	4.2	3.9

Appendix B

Characteristics of the Sample for the Final Analysis: Survey 1-3 (N=357)

	Survey 1 % (n)	Survey 2 % (n)	Survey 3 % (n)
First Nations Status	92.6	92.6	92.6
First Nations Non-Status	0.3	0.3	0.3
Métis	7.1	7.1	7.1
Inuit	0	0	0
Gender			
Male	41.5	41.5	41.5
Female	58.5	58.5	58.5
Age			
14-17	2.0	2.0	2.0
18-19	6.3	6.3	6.3
20-29	29.0	29.0	29.0
30-39	29.0	29.0	29.0
40-49	21.3	21.3	21.3
50-59	9.1	9.1	9.1
60 or more	3.4	3.4	3.4
Marital Status			
Single	71.8	61.0	55.2
Single Parent	19.7	17.4	14.3
Married no Children	3.1	9.6	16.5
Married with Children	5.3	12.1	14.0
Tenancy Status			
Rent	44.0	47.9	49.9
Own	0.3	0.3	0.3
Temporary	55.7	51.8	49.6
# Household Members			
0	12.3	13.4	13.6
1	35.6	20.5	15.1
2	20.4	19.01	14.5
3	18.8	18.8	19.3
4	4.8	15.6	19.0
5 or more	8.2	12.8	18.5

Employment Status			
Employed	23.2	36.9	38.7
Student	10.4	8.9	7.4
Unemployed	66.4	54.3	53.8
Income			
Up to $10,000	57.5	62.7	70.2
$10,001-15,000	14.6	20.1	16.1
$15,001-20,000	9.7	8.5	5.0
$20,001-25,000	4.5	3.4	2.6
25,001 or more	1.6	1.1	1.2
No Income	12.0	4.2	5.0

Appendix C

The primary focus of the analysis for this final report is on the formulation of logistic regression models to investigate those factors related to the transition of Aboriginal peoples when moving to an urban environment. While both logistic and linear regressions are predictive analyses, the distinction of logistic regression relates to the model's inclusion of a dependent variable that is dichotomous (SPSS, 1999). Logistic regression is used to examine the relationship between a dichotomous outcome measure and a series of predictor or antecedent constructs.[14]

The formulation of the logistic regression models is based on the identification of five areas of inquiry related to the objectives of the study. Accordingly, these areas of inquiry provide specific goals for the analysis:

1. To determine those factors related to the satisfaction of newly-arrived Aboriginal persons.
2. To evaluate the differences in the residential status of those Aboriginal persons who are new to Winnipeg.
3. To explore the differences in socio-economic status of Aboriginal persons who have decided to relocate to an urban centre.
4. To uncover the factors related to the continued residential mobility of some households after arriving in Winnipeg.
5. To investigate those components which contribute to an explanation of the use of services by newly-arrived Aboriginal persons.

The development of the exploratory logistic regression models was based on a framework specifying both the outcomes experienced by Aboriginal persons when moving to an urban centre, in addition to the factors hypothesized to affect these outcomes. The framework proposes that the transition process is reflected

14 Logistic regression is also selected because the model does not require that the dependent variable be normally distributed, nor is a multivariate normal distribution necessary for the set of independent variables (Smith & Hiltner, 1988).

in five outcome domains. These measures are indicative of the goals specified above and include aspects of satisfaction, residential status and mobility, socio-economic status and service access. There are a total of fourteen dichotomous outcome measures that represent various facets of the individual's experience in a new city.[15] Furthermore, the framework postulates that a set of mediating factors or categories are associated with these outcomes representing the adaptation of Aboriginal persons in an urban area. The model defines six sets of determinants that include socio-demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, residential status, residential mobility, housing and neighbourhood characteristics, and access to services at all three time periods (Times 1-3).[16] These sets of predictors are represented by dummy or indicator variables.

Logistic regression analysis was conducted to explore the possible associations that may exist between the determinants and the outcome domains described above. The first stage of the investigation was to model the effects of variables within each of the six categories of the antecedent constructs of the framework with each of the fourteen defined outcomes measures. The models were estimated using the block entry of variables with the backward likelihood ratio stepwise method. In the first step, the socio-demographic characteristics are entered as a block. Those demographic variables that are found to be significant at the $p<0.100$, are included for the remainder of the analysis and represent control variables.

The second step is to enter the significant socio-demographic variables in one block, followed by a block representing one of the six antecedent categories of variables identified above. In each regression analysis, only variables of significance were included which were selected using a backward stepwise

15 A list of all outcome and predictor variables is included in Appendix C

16 It should be noted that the Socio-Economic Status, Residential Status and Mobility, and Access to Services categories are treated as both as outcome measures, as well as predictors for the remaining outcome domains

process with the criteria for removal set at $p = 0.100$ (Finlayson, 2002). The results of these within-category models are summarized in Appendix D. The variables that were found to be significant at this stage were then used for the full predictive models.

Therefore, for the final stage of the analysis, each model consists of two blocks. The first block of the model includes the socio-demographic characteristics or control variables that were found to be associated with each outcome measure. For the second block, those independent variables pertaining to the antecedent constructs that were found to be significant in the first stage of the analysis are entered in a single step in one block. When the model was estimated, if the significance value of the predictor variable was greater than 0.56, the regression model was re-run with only those variables that remained significant. The final results of the fourteen logistic regression models are summarized in Appendix E.

To determine the significance of the individual variables in the equation and their contribution to the explanation of the model, two statistics resulting from the logistic regression analysis are examined. These results are included in tabular form in Appendix E. Along with its corresponding p probability level, the Wald statistic has a chi-square distribution and tests the significance of the individual logistic regression coefficients for each independent variable. In other words, it tests the null hypothesis that a particular logit (effect) coefficient is zero (Robinson, 1998). In addition, the logistic regression coefficients can be used to estimate odds ratios for each of the independent variables (SPSS, 1999). The dependent variable is transformed into a logit form that represents the natural log of the odds of the outcome occurring or not.

In addition to the individual measures, logistic regression also produces the "-2 times the log of likelihood" (-2*LL*) that provides a measure of the overall explanation of the model. It is a measure of how well the estimated model fits the data with a value of "0" indicating a perfect fit. The fourteen models included in this investigation produce –2*LL* values ranging from 42.137 to 431.512.

Adaptation of Newly-Arrived Aboriginal Persons: Outcome and Predictor Variables

Outcome Measures

1. Satisfaction

(0 = very satisfied/satisfied; 1 = very unsatisfied/unsatisfied)

- General Satisfaction, Time 3
- Satisfaction with Winnipeg, Time 3
- Residential Satisfaction, Time 3

2. Residential Status

- Tenant Status, Time 3 (0 = rent; 1 = temporary accommodations)
- Expected Time in Winnipeg, Time 3 (0 = long-term; 1 = uncertain/temporary)

3. Residential Mobility

- Moved between Survey 1 & 2 (0 = no; 1 = yes)
- Moved between Survey 2 & 3 (0 = no; 1 = yes)

4. Socio-Economic Status

- Employment Status, Time 3 (0 = employed/student; 1 = unemployed)
- Social Assistance Status, Time 3 (0 = no social assistance; 1 = on social assistance)

5. Access to Services

(0 = no access; 1 = access)

- Access to Housing Services, Time 3
- Access to Social Services, Time 3
- Access to Medical Services, Time 3
- Access to Education Services, Time 3
- Access to Employment Services, Time 3

Explanatory Factors

1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- Gender (0 = male; 1 = female)
- Age (1 = 14-24; 2 = 25-34; 3 = 35-44; 4 = 45+)
- Education (1 = Gr. 9 or less; 2 = Gr. 9-12, no HSC; 3 = HSC or more)
- Marital Status, Times 1-3 (0 = single; 1 = married/common-law)
- Family Status, Times 1-3 (0 = no children; 1 = responsible for children)
- Living Arrangements, Times 1-3 (0 = lives alone; 1 = lives w/ 1 person; 2 = lives w/ 2 or more persons)

2. Socio-Economic Status

- Income, Times 1-3 (0 = <$10,000; 1 = >$10,000)
- Employment Status, Times 1-3 (0 = employed/student; 1 = unemployed)
- Social Assistance Status, Times 1-3 (0 = no social assistance; 1 = on social assistance)

3. Residential Status

- Tenant Status, Times 1-3 (0 = rent; 1 = temporary accommodations)
- Expected Time in Winnipeg, Times 1-3 (0 = permanently; 1 = uncertain/temporary)

4. Residential Mobility

- Number of Moves to Winnipeg Prior to Time 1
- Number of Total Moves in Residential History Prior to Time 1
- Moved Between Surveys, Time 2-3 (0 = no; 1 = yes)
- Left Winnipeg Between Surveys, Time 2-3 (0 = no; 1 = yes)
- Expect to Move, Times 1-3 (0 = no; 1 = yes)

5. Housing Conditions[17]

- Condition of Residence, Times 1-3 (0 = good; 1 = fair/poor)
- Housing Affordability, Times 1-3 (0 = no trouble; 1 = somewhat/very difficult)
- Crowding, Times 1-3 (0 = not crowded; 1= somewhat/very crowded)

6. Neighbourhood Characteristics

(0 = strongly agree/agree; 1 = strongly disagree/disagree)
Neighbourhood Rating

- Safe Neighbourhood, Times 1-3
- Good Public Transportation, Times 1-3
- Close to Friends and Family, Times 1-3
- Close to Schools, Times 1-3
- Close to Daycares, Times 1-3
- Close to Grocery Store, Times 1-3

17 Data concerning housing conditions at the time of the first survey (Time 1) was not used in this analysis because of the high number of missing values.

- Close to Shopping, Times 1-3
- Close to Medical Services, Times 1-3
- Close to Parks, Times 1-3
- Close to Recreation, Times 1-3
- Adequate Services for cultural/spiritual/social Needs, Times 1-3
- Like Neighbourhood, Times 1-3
- Safe Home, Times 1-3

7. Access to Services

(0 = no access; 1 = access)

- Access to Housing Services, Times 1-3
- Access to Social Services, Times 1-3
- Access to Medical Services, Times 1-3
- Access to Education Services, Times 1-3
- Access to Employment Services, Times 1-3

Appendix D

The First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study, (N = 357): Stage 1 Logistic Regression Results

Antecedent Categories	General Satisfaction Variable/ Significance Level	Satisfaction with Winnipeg Variable/ Significance Level	Residential Satisfaction Variable/ Significance Level	Tenant Status Variable/ Significance Level	Expected Time in Winnipeg Variable/ Significance Level
Socio-demographic Characteristics	Gender (.018) Family 1 (.083)	Gender (.043) Marital 3 (.075)	Gender (.024) Age (.019) Marital 1 (.005) Living 1 (.026) Living 3 (.000)	Gender (.079) Age (.091) Family 1 (.000) Family 3 (.000) Living 2 (.011) Living 3 (.000)	Living 3 (.001)
Socio-Economic Status	Social Assist. 2 (.006) Social Assist. 3 (.019)	Social Assist. 3 (.079)	Employment 2 (.041) Social Assist. 2 (.011) Social Assist. 3 (.021)	Income 3 (.070) Employment 3 (.028) Social Assist. 3 (.001)	Employment 2 (.070) Employment 3 (.004) Social Assist. 1 (.042) Social Assist. 3 (.000)
Residential Status	Time in Wpg. 3(.003)	Time in Wpg. 1 (.083) Time in Wpg. 3 (.000)	Time in Wpg. 1 (.085) Rent/Temp. 2 (.022)	Time in Wpg. 2 (.008)	
Residential Mobility	Left Wpg. 3 (.045) Expect to Move 3 (.005)	Expect to Move 3 (.000)	Expect to Move 3 (.002)	Left Wpg. 2 (.000) Expect to Move 3 (.040)	Moved 3 (.000) Expect to Move 1 (.002) Expect to Move 2 (.012) Expect to Move 3 (.000)
	General Satisfaction	**Satisfaction with Winnipeg**	**Residential Satisfaction**	**Tenant Status**	**Expected Time In Winnipeg**

Antecedent Categories	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level
Housing Conditions	Condition 2 (.036) Crowded 3 (.025)	Condition 2 (.030)	Condition 3 (.006) Crowded 3 (.005)	Condition 3 (.018) Crowded 3 (.015)	Afford 3 (.069) Crowded 2 (.083)
Neighbourhood Characteristics	Like Neighbour 1 (.010) Access to Med. 3 (.013) Safe Home 3 (.000)	Transit 1 (.031) Access to Med. 1 (.022) Like Neighbour 1 (.090) Access- School 3 (.002)	Like Neighbour 1 (.077) Safe Home 2 (.034) Transit 3 (.000) Safe Home 3 (.000)	Close to Soc. 2 (.047) Access-Med. 2 (.048) Safe Home 2 (.031)	Close to Soc. 3 (.024) Daycare 3 (.032) Parks 3 (.075)
Access to Services	Social 2 (.000)	Social 2 (.038) Social 3 (.020)	Medical 1 (.057) Housing 2 (.032) Housing 3 (.049)	Social 2 (.006) Education 3 (.013)	Social 1 (.020) Housing 2 (.013) Medical 2 (.009) Social 3 (.009)

Antecedent Categories	Employment Status	Social Assistance Status	Moved Between Time 1 and Time 2	Moved Between Time 2 and Time 3
	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level	Variable/ Significance Level
Socio-demographic Characteristics	Gender (.000) Family 1 (.026) Living 2 (.012) Living 3 (.077)	Gender (.000) Family 1 (.018) Living 2 (.001) Living 3 (.001)	Marital 2 (.018) Family 1 (.000)	
Socio-Economic Status		Income 3 (.000)	Income 1 (.001) Social Assistance 1 (.014)	

Residential Status		Time in Wpg. 3 (.002) Rent/Temp. 2 (.000)	Rent/Temporary 1 (.000) Time in Wpg. 2 (.018)	Time in Wpg. 3 (.000) Rent/Temporary (.083)
Residential Mobility	Total Moves (.088) Left Wpg. 3 (.093)	Moved 2 (.076) Left Wpg. 2 (.011) Expect to Move 2 (.022) Expect to Move 3 (.090)	Expect to Move 1 (.002) Expect to move 2 (.038)	Moved to Wpg. Prior (.047) Left Winnipeg 2 (.002) Expect to Move 3 (.015)

Antecedent Categories	**Employment Status** **Variable/ Significance Level**	**Social Assistance Status** **Variable/ Significance Level**	**Moved Between Time 1 and Time 2** **Variable/ Significance Level**	**Moved Between Time 2 and Time 3** **Variable/ Significance Level**
Housing Conditions		Afford 3 (.002) Crowded 2 (.046)	Condition 2 (.060)	Crowded 3 (.057)
Neighbourhood Characteristics	Programs 2 (.005) Daycare 3 (.029) Access to Med. 3 (.099) Program 3 (.056)	Close to Soc. 3 (.082) Access to Med. 3 (.023) Recreation 3 (.047)	Safe Home 1 (.014)	Safe Neighbourhood (.007) Close to Social 2 (.020) Close to Shops 3 (.021)
Access to Services	Housing 1 (.059) Social 1 (.018) Education 2 (.001) Employment 2 (.039) Social 3 (.000) Employment 3 (.000)	Medical 2 (.083) Social 3 (.000) Medical 3 (.095)	Social 1 (.041) Social 2 (.002) Education 2 (.022)	

Antecedent Categories	Access to Housing Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Social Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Medical Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Education Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Employment Services Variable/ Significance Level
Socio-demographic Characteristics	Family 3 (.007)	Gender (.002) Family 3 (.023) Living 1 (.016) Living 3 (.008)	Education (.004) Family 1 (.000) Living 1 (.049) Living 2 (.001) Living 3 (.015)	Age (.002) Education (.004)	Gender (.040) Family 3 (.009) Living 3 (.066)
Socio-Economic Status	Employment 2 (.004) Social Assist. 3 (.024)	Employment 3 (.000) Social Assist. 1 (.000) Social Assist. 3 (.000)	Employment 1 (.066)	Employment 1 (.017) Employment 2 (.004) Social Assist. 3 (.039)	Employment 3 (.000) Social Assist. 1 (.003)
Residential Status	Time in Wpg. 3 (.033)	Time in Wpg. 3 (.081) Rent/Temp. 2 (.009)	Rent/Temp.1 (.017)	Rent/Temp. 2 (.017)	Time in Wpg. 2 (.047) Rent/Temp. 2 (.019)
Residential Mobility	Moved 2 (.084) Left Wpg. 2 (.029)		Left Wpg. 2 (.012)	Moves to Wpg. (.079) Expect to Move 1 (.091)	Expect to Move 1 (.039)

Antecedent Categories	Access to Housing Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Social Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Medical Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Education Services Variable/ Significance Level	Access to Employment Services Variable/ Significance Level
Housing Conditions		Condition 2 (.084) Crowded 2 (.074)	Crowded 3 (.056)	Afford 2 (.083)	Afford 3 (.032)
Neighbourhood Characteristics	Access-Shops 2 (.043)	Close to Soc. 1 (.087) Safe Neighbor. 2 (.095) Access-Shops 2 (.044) Recreation 2 (.093) Programs 2 (.026)	Like Neighbor. 1 (.038) Access-Shops 2 (.002)	Access-Medical 1 (.021) Like Neighbour 2 (.040) Close to Social 3 (.008)	Safe Neighour. 1 (.014)
Access to Services	Employment 1 (.006) Employment 2 (.000) Medical 3 (.026) Education 3 (.003)	Employment 1 (.000) Medical 2 (.029) Employment 2 (.005) Medical 3 (.052) Education 3 (.040)	Housing 2 (.048) Employment 2 (.076) Social 3 (.016)	Medical 1 (.015) Social 2 (.008) Medical 1 (.015) Housing 3 (.019)	Social 3 (.000) Medical 3 (.004)

Appendix E

Logistic Regression Models

Predictors of General Satisfaction, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	-1.084	.314	11.903***	.338
Time in Wpg. 3	-.915	.300	9.276**	.400
Left Wpg. 3	1.170	.617	3.597*	3.223
Crowded 3	.975	.314	9.629**	2.652
Like Neighbour. 1	8.92	.304	8.585**	2.439
Close-Medical 3	1.503	.511	8.643**	4.497
Safe Home 3	1.193	.323	13.636***	3.298
Social Services 2	1.133	.313	13.118***	3.105
-2LL = 292.790		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Satisfaction with the City, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	-.520	.250	4.344*	.594
Marital 3	.479	.261	3.375	1.615
Time in Wpg. 1	.604	.296	4.175*	1.830
Time in Wpg. 3	-1.438	.255	31.762***	.238
Like Neighbour. 1	1.092	.262	17.333***	2.981
-2LL = 250.288		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Residential Satisfaction, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	.117	.536	.047	1.124
Age	-.520	.265	3.840*	.595
Marital 1	1.460	.791	3.404	4.306
Living 3	-1.392	.367	14.399***	.249
Employment St. 2	-2.716	1.077	6.356*	.066
Social Assist. St. 2	2.102	1.081	3.780*	8.186
Rent/Temp. 2	-1.380	.585	5.559*	.252
Expect to Move 3	1.903	.589	10.431***	6.703
Conditions 3	3.240	1.162	7.776**	25.528
Like Neighbour. 1	1.145	.535	4.571*	3.141
Safe Home 2	1.076	.542	3.942*	2.934
Transit 3	3.883	.969	16.060***	48.586
Safe Home 3	1.613	.572	7.950**	5.019
Housing services 2	4.240	1.460	8.438**	69.395
Housing services 3	-4.281	1.871	5.236*	.014
-2LL = 112.045		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Tenant Status, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	-1.056	.391	7.318**	.348
Age	-.296	.168	3.104	.744
Family 1	-1.655	.465	12.696***	.191
Family 3	-2.614	.416	39.467***	.073
Living 2	.684	.264	76.723**	1.981
Living 3	2.818	.378	55.665***	16.740
Left Winnipeg 2	1.353	.379	12.761***	3.870
Expect to Move 3	1.055	.369	8.187**	2.871
Close to Social 2	-1.112	.390	8.125**	.329
Access-Medical 2	-1.423	.643	4.896*	.241
Safe Home 2	.942	.376	6.268*	2.564
Social services 2	-.931	.379	6.042*	.394
-2LL = 221.431		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Expected Time in Winnipeg, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Social Assist. 3	-4.127	1.909	4.672*	.016
Moved 3	-3.143	1.192	6.957**	.043
Expect to Move 2	-2.160	1.053	4.208*	.115
Expect to Move 3	-4.097	1.150	12.704***	.017
Crowded 2	2.500	1.147	4.754*	12.187
Close to Social 3	-5.271	1.533	11.816***	.005
Social services 1	-2.937	1.283	5.236*	.053
Social services 3	6.682	2.537	6.935**	798.056
-2LL = 42.137		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Employment Status, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Family 1	1.221	.536	5.188*	3.389
Living 2	-.871	.377	5.334*	.419
Total Moves	-1.064	.492	4.667*	.345
Cultural Progr. 2	-.901	.466	3.738*	.406
Education serv. 2	-2.047	.842	5.919*	.129
Employ services2	-1.514	.494	9.387**	.220
Social services 3	1.886	.479	15.509***	6.594
-2LL = 123.838		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Social Assistance Status, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	1.580	.600	6.937**	4.855
Family 1	1.261	.817	2.384	3.528
Living 2	-.333	.436	.582	.717
Living 3	-.589	.407	2.088	.555
Income 3	-2.335	.678	11.861***	.097
Rent/Temp. 2	-1.942	.713	7.419**	.143
Affordable 3	-2.565	.792	10.483***	.077
Social services 3	3.741	.652	32.932***	42.144
-2LL = 96.679		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Moved Between Survey 1 and Survey 2

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Marital Status 2	.933	.349	7.128**	2.542
Family 2	-.582	.306	3.610	.559
Rent/Temp. 1	1.157	.277	17.470***	3.181
Expect to Move 1	.711	.313	5.163*	2.036
Expect to Move 3	1.155	.267	18.734***	3.174
Conditions 3	.677	.272	6.214*	1.968
Safe Home 1	1.070	.303	12.469***	2.916
Social services 1	1.006	.346	8.458**	2.734
Social services 2	-.956	.343	7.760**	.385
-2LL = 123.838		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Moved Between Survey 2 and Survey 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Time in Wpg. 3	-.997	.233	18.304***	.369
Left Wpg. 2	.787	.237	11.037***	2.197
-2LL = 431.512		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Access to Housing Services, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Family 3	1.077	.495	4.735*	2.935
Employ. Serv 1	-3.153	1.098	8.242**	.043
Employ. Serv 2	1.938	.599	10.465**	6.945
Medical services 3	1.309	.567	5.341*	3.704
Education serv. 3	1.511	.550	7.555**	4.530
-2LL = 213.375		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Access to Social Services, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	-.019	.374	.003	.981
Family 3	.288	.415	.481	1.334
Living 1	-.766	.273	7.869**	.465
Living 3	.153	.281	.299	1.166
Employ. St. 3	1.704	.406	17.611***	5.498
Social Asst. St. 1	2.566	.389	43.509***	13.010
Social Asst. St. 3	2.375	.376	39.896***	10.756
Conditions 2	1.073	.392	7.499**	2.924
Medical Serv. 2	-1.188	.470	6.387*	.305
Employ. Serv. 2	-1.146	.403	8.083**	.318
-2LL = 219.734		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Access to Medical Services, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Education Level	.709	.253	7.822**	2.031
Family 1	1.413	.419	11.384***	4.108
Living 1	-.506	.261	3.760*	.603
Living 2	-.855	.247	12.030***	.425
Living 3	.835	.315	7.044**	2.305
Left Wpg. 2	-.911	.385	5.606*	.402
Crowded 3	.774	.344	5.063*	2.168
Like Neighb. 1	-.903	.379	5.665*	.405
Access to Shops 2	1.279	.453	7.964**	3.593
Employ. Service 2	-1.235	.417	8.778**	.291
-2LL = 255.117		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Access to Education Services, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Age	-.771	.223	12.006***	.463
Education Level	-.800	.328	5.969*	.449
Employment St. 1	-1.527	.476	10.310***	.217
Employment St. 2	-1.883	.526	12.833***	.152
Social Assist. St. 3	1.143	.505	5.120*	3.135
Like Neighbour. 2	-1.737	.671	6.698*	.176
Close to Social 3	1.833	.505	13.172***	6.253
-2LL = 158.115		* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001		

Predictors of Access to Employment Services, Time 3

Independent Variables	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald	Estimated Odds Ratios
Gender	-.182	.269	.459	.834
Family 3	-.670	.322	4.329*	.512
Living 3	.216	.197	1.200	1.241
Employment St. 3	-1.598	.299	28.629***	.202
Safe Neighbour. 1	.788	.267	8.730**	2.200
Social services 3	-.670	.303	4.870*	.512

-2LL = 362.445 * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

Appendix F Results of Survey 1, 2 and 3

Table F1:
Neighbourhood Characteristics, Survey 2
Percentages

Neighbourhood Characteristics	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Safe Neighbourhood	11.0	37.6	45.8	5.6
Close to Schools	33.8	52.7	10.7	2.8
Good Public Transit	90.7	8.8	0.6	0.0
Near Friends/Family	17.3	52.3	26.7	3.7
Large Grocery Store	25.9	47.2	23.0	4.0
Adequate Shopping	54.2	35.6	8.2	2.0
Adequate Daycare	24.6	47.2	22.1	6.2
Close to Medical Centre	30.1	61.0	6.6	2.3
Access to Laundry	25.4	67.2	6.3	1.1
Parks Nearby	45.3	39.6	13.4	1.7
Safe Home	17.3	43.3	34.6	4.8
Recreation Nearby	18.9	59.6	20.1	1.5
Cultural/Spiritual Needs	12.5	41.5	42.7	3.3
Like the Neighbourhood	15.1	58.4	23.9	2.6

Table F2:
Neighbourhood Characteristics, Survey 1
Percentages

Neighbourhood Characteristics	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Safe Neighbourhood	19.9	39.6	26.3	14.2
Close to Schools	46.9	33.6	12.0	7.4
Good Public Transit	76.4	18.5	4.0	1.1
Near Friends/Family	35.8	32.8	20.5	10.9
Large Grocery Store	35.5	29.8	18.4	16.3
Adequate Shopping	37.8	40.4	14.8	7.0
Adequate Daycare	24.1	22.7	25.6	27.6
Close to Medical Centre	42.3	35.2	15.7	6.8
Access to Laundry	46.1	34.4	10.4	9.1
Parks Nearby	52.9	33.3	8.1	5.7
Safe Home	35.3	37.6	16.8	10.3
Recreation Nearby	34.9	37.7	17.6	9.9
Cultural/Spiritual Needs	18.3	30.4	30.4	20.9
Like the Neighbourhood	27.9	40.8	18.5	12.9

Table F3: Advice and Suggestions for Improving Housing Services, Survey 3 Percentages	
Housing Services Suggestions	**Survey 3**
More housing for Aboriginals	22.9
Affordable/subsidized housing units for Aboriginals	15.6
More advertising and information	13.8
Emergency/crisis housing and shelters	7.8
More inspectors, tenant/landlord relations, advocacy	7.3
Other	6.2
Aboriginal housing agency	6.0
Shorter waiting lists	5.7
Repair/renovation program	5.5
More security/safer area	4.2
More Aboriginal staff and workers	2.9
Housing services for disabled persons	1.8
Aboriginal housing program, like on the reserve	0.5
Total	**100.0**

Table F4: Advice and Suggestions for Improving Medical Services, Survey 3 Percentages	
Medical Services Suggestions	**Survey 3**
Transportation assistance	29.4
More clinics/medical services	10.2
Better communication/more information	9.1
Need an Aboriginal medical centre	9.1
Accommodations for medical visits/lodging	7.6
Other	7.1
More Aboriginal staff and workers	6.6
More support services/home visits	4.1
More interpreters	4.1
Disagree with upcoming medical changes	3.6
Better services for disabled persons	2.0
More detox/treatment programs	2.0
Reduce waiting lists	2.0
Urban Aboriginals get same recognition as on-reserve	1.5
Traditional medicines	1.5
Total	**100.0**

Table F5: Advice and Suggestions for Improving Social Services, Survey 3 Percentages	
Social Services Suggestions	**Survey 3**
Band provide Aboriginal assistance program	27.4
More Aboriginal staff/workers &/or better access to workers	19.9
Increase assistance rates	18.7
Improve cultural awareness	14.6
Other	7.2
More support programs/services	4.8
Better communication/more information	3.3
Help/more time finding jobs/training	3.3
Band provide relocation funds	0.6
Total	**100.0**

Table F6: Advice and Suggestions for Improving Employment Services Survey 3, Percentages	
Employment Services Suggestions	**Survey 3**
More training/on-the-job training for all ages	25.0
Easier access to employment/less discrimination	16.2
More youth training programs	11.1
Build Aboriginal Centres with employment services	7.7
Other	7.1
More advertising/better communication	6.0
More information	6.0
Support services for accessing employment	5.1
Employment preparation classes	4.8
More Aboriginal staff & workers	3.1
Increase minimum wage	1.7
Equal opportunity/employment equity	1.7
Employment centres across Winnipeg	1.7
Employment counsellors	1.4
Improve cultural awareness	1.4
Total	**100.0**

Table F7: Advice and Suggestions for Improving Education Services, Survey 3 Percentages	
Education Services Suggestions	**Survey 3**
Easier access to & more funding/sponsorship	35.1
Aboriginal focus in school curriculum/more Aboriginal schools	11.3
More information/advertising	9.9
More upgrading	9.7
More Aboriginal counsellors/tutors/resource teachers	7.5
Encourage education	7.2
More reliable funding	5.8
Other	5.5
More Aboriginal staff & workers	2.5
More free education programs	1.4
Resources for special needs	1.1
More Head start programs & parenting classes	1.1
Bands should have sub-offices in Winnipeg	1.1
More daycare services	0.8
Total	**100.0**

Appendix G:

Socio-economic Profile

This section illustrates the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Age, family, education and employment status are considered, followed by an examination of income.

Age Groups

Table G1: Age Categories Percentages	
Age Group	**Entire Sample**
14 to 17	1.4
18 to 19	3.1
20 to 29	29.7
30 to 39	28.2
40 to 49	24.0
50 to 59	9.3
60 +	4.2
Total	**100**

Table G2 compares the overall number of children who lived in the households by the family status of the respondent. As of Survey 3, 37.5% of the sample reported having no children in the household, 19.6% had one child, 19.0% had two children, 12.8% had three children, and 9.8% reported having 4 children or more in their households.

Table G2: Total Number of Children in Household by Family Status, Survey 3 Percentages				
# of Children in Household	**Single ***	**Single Parent**	**Married or Common-law no children**	**Married or Common-law with children**
0	55.4	0	44.0	0
1	16.4	25.5	11.9	36.0
2	11.8	39.2	20.3	26.0
3	9.2	25.5	13.6	14.0
4	6.2	3.9	6.8	14.0
5 or more	1.0	5.9	3.4	10.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

* Single persons may include children of other household members currently residing in the home.

Education and Employment

In general, education and employment levels tended to be interrelated, for example, the higher the level of education, the better the chance of securing employment. The following table demonstrates that around 50% of the respondents reported that they had received education between grades 9 and 12, but did not receive a high school diploma. In addition, 14.3 % reported undertaking some form of upgrading.

Table G3: Education Level by Gender Survey 1 Percentage		
Education Level	**Male**	**Female**
< Grade 4	3.4	1.0
Grades 5-9	12.9	21.2
Grade 9-12 (no certificate)	63.3	49.5
High School Certificate	6.8	9.1
Basic Literacy/Upgrading	6.1	8.2
Trade Certificate	1.4	1.4
Non-University Diploma	4.1	4.8
Some University	1.4	3.8
University Degree	.7	1.0
Total	**100**	**100**

With regards to employment, the largest segment of the population was unemployed. Unemployment levels remained high, although, there was a slight decrease from Survey 1 to Survey 3 (the exception was females from Survey 2 to Survey 3 where there was a slight increase at 2.0%). At the time of Survey 3, more females (59.4%) were unemployed than males (39.6%).

Table G4: Employment Status, Survey 1, 2 and 3 Percentage			
	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3
Full-time	8.1	12.9	10.3
Casual	7.3	16.6	17.7
Part-time	5.0	6.6	8.5
Temporary	.8	.3	.9
Self-employed	2.0	1.7	1.4
Student	10.4	7.7	7.4
Unemployed	63.0	52.6	51.0
Homemaker	2.0	1.1	1.7
Retired or other	1.4	.6	1.2
Total	100	100	100

Income

As reported in the table below the overwhelming majority (75.2%) of the sample reported either no income or an income of less than $10,000.

Table G5: Annual Income by Employment Status, Survey 3 Percentage			
Annual Income	Employed	Unemployed	Student
No income	.8	6.5	17.4
< $10,000	65.4	75.1	56.5
$10,000-$15,000	21.1	13.0	13.0
$15,001-$20,000	6.8	3.8	4.3
$20,001-$25,000	3.8	1.1	8.7
>$25,000	2.3	.5	0
Total	100	100	100

In Survey 1, there were 12 % of respondents who reported that they received no income. As of Survey 3, 5.0% persons reported no income, reducing these numbers by slightly more than 50%. A higher proportion of males (83.9%) than females (68.8%) reported either no income or an income of under $10,000.

Table G6: Income Level by Gender, Survey 3 Percentage		
Income Level	**Male**	**Female**
< $10,000	79.0	63.8
$10,000-15,000	10.5	20.2
$15,001-20,000	4.2	5.5
$20,001-25,000	.7	4.0
> $25,000	.7	1.5
No Income	4.9	5.0
Total	**100**	**100**

Circumstances linked with moving to Winnipeg may have contributed to why some respondents had no income. Some of the reasons stated for no income include: living with or receiving money from family; enrolled in school (student); unemployed; in the process of applying for social assistance; receiving band sponsorship for studies; seeking employment; temporary or no band support while in Winnipeg; given temporary social assistance or denied social assistance; just arrived in Winnipeg; ex-offender/just out of incarceration; or in a substance abuse program/shelter.

The following 13 pages are blank.

Please see accompanying disc for maps.

Appendix I -- Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal services: These services tend to be offered by Aboriginal organizations to Aboriginal persons residing in Winnipeg. Types of Aboriginal services include the Aboriginal Centre, Friendship Centres, spiritual and cultural services, and representative organizations (such as AMC and MMF).

Alcohol/Substance abuse (reasons for moving): These reasons consisted of moving to get treatment for their substance abuse problem. Sometimes treatment was a condition of getting custody of their children back.

Children taken by CFS (reasons for moving): This reason for moving relates to parents moving to regain custody of their children or to be closer to their children to visit while they are in the care of Child and Family Services.

Church services: Church services consist of types of services like religious mass, education, and youth groups.

Common-law: Common-law refers to those persons who having been living with their significant other for 6 months or longer, but are not married.

Disability reasons (for moving): Disability reasons include that the respondent has a medical condition that has in some form or another caused them to become disabled. In some cases they have moved for treatment.

Divorced/separated person(s): This term refers to persons who were married at one time or still are, but do not reside in the same residence as their es-spouse.

Education for children (services): Education services for children and youth include daycare and school services that are offered in Winnipeg.

Education reasons (for moving): Educational reasons include issues related to moving due to the lack of opportunity to further one's education to the opportunity to gain post-secondary education.

Education services: Educational services include a wide range of services. They include upgrading, high school, college, university, computer training, and financial aid for education.

Employment reasons (for moving): These reasons consist of all issues related to employment, from moving in search of a job to moving due to the lack of employment opportunities in an area, or simply to live closer to work.

Employment services: These services include support for job searches, job training and human resources at the Aboriginal Centre, Aboriginal training programs, job searches through newspaper advertisements and the internet, as well as employment and temporary labour agencies.

Family reasons (for moving): These reasons include any issues related to the respondent's family. For example, moved with their family because the respondent is a minor, moved to be closer to family members, moved in search of biological parents or family members, moved to escape abuse, or moved because the respondent is now legal age.

Family structure: Family structure refers to the marital status of those persons 18 years or older. They may be single, a single parent, married, living common-law, divorced/separated, or widowed.

Foster placement (reasons for moving): Reasons for moving related to foster placements tend to be either reasons for past moves during the respondent's childhood, or the respondent is presently a minor and still in the foster care system.

Health reasons (for moving): Health reasons generally consist of moving to be closer to health care facilities or to move away from unhealthy living conditions.

Housing reasons (for moving): These reasons included the following: moved due to overcrowding, moved because of inadequate housing conditions, moved into a subsidized housing unit, moved to a larger place, or moved to live on their own.

Housing services: Housing services tend to consist of subsidized housing programs, and they include Manitoba Housing Authority, SAFER, Sam Management, Kinew Housing, Winnipeg Rehabilitation Housing, and DOTC Housing.

Housing shortage (reasons for moving): Housing shortage tends to be a common reason for why Aboriginal people have moved to Winnipeg. Their prior community or reserve did not have enough housing, therefore overcrowding was occurring.

Justice/Corrections (reasons for moving): These reasons included being released from corrections, moved to be closer to spouse who is the a correctional facility, moved due to court case, or living in a specific place may be a condition of their parole.

Legal services: Legal services consist of services provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, by a lawyer, or through corrections.

Living temporarily (with friends or family): Respondents who are living temporarily with friends or family are those who do not have a residence of their own, and for the most part are simply staying with friends or family temporarily until they find other accommodations.

Married person(s): This refers to people who possess a marriage certificate and are not separated.

Medical services: Medical services encompass a broad range of services, from the use of hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, home care, Envoy, Public Health Nurses, and Health Canada.

Other (reasons for moving): This category of reasons for moving consists of all other reasons that did not fit into any other category. For example, issues of inaccessibility.

Reasons for moving: Respondents were asked to list their different reasons for moving, whether it was while moving into Winnipeg, to a reserve, or between communities. Also some of these reasons were for moves that occurred recently, while others were reasons for moves they had made in the past.

Recreational services: Recreational services involve any services that respondents may participate in for leisure. This may include such services from sporting programs to bingo.

Residential school (reasons for moving): Reasons for moving related to residential schools tend to be based on past moves during the respondent's childhood.

Safety reasons (for moving): Safety has been cited as a reason for moving, for example, when the respondent feels threatened for one reason or another.

Services: Services consist of different programs designed to assist people living in Winnipeg. Services are offered through government department, community and church groups, as well as private and non-profit companies. Services can fall under the categories of housing, social, medical, Aboriginal, legal, educational, employment, support, children and youth, transportation, recreational, and church.

Single parent: This is a person who is not currently married or living common-law, but has at least one child in their care.

Single person(s): This refers to persons who are not married and are not living in a common-law situation. However, single persons may include children of other household members currently residing in the home.

Social services: These services include social assistance, shelters, food banks, Child and Family Services, and disability services.

Socio-political reasons (for moving): Socio-political reasons include such issues as wanting a change of scenery, feeling uncomfortable, or favoritism on the reserve or in the community.

Support services: Support services include counseling, support groups, transitional housing for women, Aboriginal well-being programs, and addictions.

Transportation services: The types of services that fall under the transportation category include the use of transit, a taxi, or Aboriginal transport.

Widowed person(s): This term refers to persons who were married at one time, but a spouse has passed away.

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